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No. 22

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Bryan Willing to Run Again, He Says.
—Island Revolts from France.
John D. Rockefeller on the Witness Stand, Tells Nothing.**BRYAN STILL WILLING:**—The expected has happened and William J. Bryan has announced that he will be willing to run again next time.**ISLAND REVOLTS:**—The people of Pierre Miquelon, a small island near Newfoundland, and belonging to France, have become very much dissatisfied and attacked the government officials, who are cooped up in some of the government buildings. There is a good deal of rioting going on, and the people are planning to ask to be annexed to the U. S. The French authorities have asked for warships for protection.**ROCKEFELLER TALKING:**—The suit of the Government against the Standard Oil Co. in New York has reached what may be the most interesting stage, as John D. Rockefeller is on the stand to tell about the formation of the company. He has talked for several days, but so far has failed to tell anything. He is also printing in a magazine a story of his life, but he does not give away any information there, either.**SAN FRANCISCO STIRRED:**—The attempt by an assassin to kill Francis J. Heney, who was prosecuting the San Francisco bootleggers, has stirred the whole city, and the prosecution of Abe Hoff, the chief criminal, has reopened with great vigor. Everybody now expects his conviction, the one of the before. Heney, the assassin, has killed himself, and Heney is rapidly getting better. The whole city is expecting a cleanup of the corrupt elements.**PLOT AGAINST KAISER:**—An attempt was made last week to blow up with dynamite a railroad train on which the German Kaiser was traveling. This is considered a direct result of the recent agitation against him. His flight with the Reichstag or congress has been settled without pleasing anybody. He has simply promised not to say dangerous things next time without thinking them over carefully.**CONVICTS KILLED:**—An attempt by fifty convicts in the Alabama penitentiary to break jail by starting a fire, resulted in the burning to death of eight of the men. One man seems to have escaped. The rest were caught.**GOMPERS RE-ELECTED:**—The American Federation of Labor has re-elected Samuel Gompers president with only one dissenting vote. Keefe, the official, who opposed taking the Federation into politics, has withdrawn. And yet this same body of laborers did not support Gompers at the polls. It is hard to tell what labor will do next.**CHINESE TROOPS REBEL:**—The first gun of the feared rebellion in China came with the revolt of a large body of troops at Anking. The mutiny was finally suppressed after severe fighting. The rumors that both the Emperor and Empress were murdered have not stopped.**GERMANY JEALOUS:**—There is a good deal of evidence nowadays that Germany is jealous of the United States and afraid of her as a rival. American manufacturers have always been cordial to visiting Germans and show them thru the factories and explained machinery to them. Germany now is refusing to let Americans see any of their machines, however, and is taking great pains to keep us from finding out especially the new features of her warships.**FOOTBALL DEATHS:**—There have, up to last Saturday night been thirteen deaths from football this year, and nearly three hundred people hurt. Most of these deaths are among high school boys.**BOILER EXPLODES:**—Ten people were killed at New Orleans and about fourteen are missing after an explosion of the boiler on a small river steamboat near New Orleans.**KILLED BY CAVE-IN:**—Fifteen men were killed in Brooklyn, N. Y. last Friday by the caving in of a side walk. Workmen were digging under the walk to lay big gas pipes. The cave in broke the pipes and all in the hole were suffocated.**PAPER GETTING COSTLY:**—There is danger of there not being enough paper to print the newspapers on. The drought has dried up all the streams in the spruce forests in the north where the paper is made, and the mills are likely to have to shut down pretty soon.

JUDGE'S RACE

Reports from All Over District Show Faulkner is Gaining.—His Friends Now Afraid of Nothing but Money.—Some Already Being Used.

It is the time that this issue of The Citizen reaches its readers most of the campaign in the 27th. District will be over. All the evidence will be in and the voters will be making up their minds—if they have not done so already. It is time to stop and see what has been proved on each side.

We will give Mr. Lewis the first chance. He has made a campaign in which he has thrown more mud and made more charges which have been proved untrue, and which he must have known were untrue, than has ever been seen in this part of the state before. To be sure he has found and attacked some real faults in the Judge—every man has his faults and Mr. Faulkner is human—but Mr. Lewis's proved charges have all been very old.

He proved that Mr. Faulkner played cards eight years ago—that he has taken a drink now and then, and so forth. He has not shown that Faulkner was ever under the influence of liquor, or that he has played cards in recent years. There have been a few mistakes in court rulings and a few cases where the judge has lost his temper or said unnecessarily sharp things proven, but it is greatly to the credit of the judge that under all this fire—at a time when his opponents have used every method and stooped to any dirt which they thought might hurt him, they have not been able to prove any thing more serious than this. They have had to fall back on the charge that Mr. Faulkner is a hypocrite—that he acts right but his heart is wrong—that he drinks when nobody can see him, and plays cards when no one is around.

These charges cannot be answered, they cannot be proved, and they have been thrown out entirely in hopes that they will fool a few voters. No man can tell what another man thinks—no man can tell what another will do when alone—and for our part we are willing to trust the man who acts right in public and with the public, and who does his whole duty by the people, rather than the man who is openly wicked and corrupt, and tries to make it appear that he is virtuous because he does not deny the vices which he cannot hide. Faulkner may be bad, but he acts right. That is all Lewis has proved.

On the other side the attack has been much more effective—several things have been proved which Mr. Lewis has not tried to deny—and some things which he has denied are known to be true. The Citizen started out with the idea that Mr. Lewis was a pretty good man in bad company. We have had to change our opinion. If he is good he hides it pretty well.

The first thing proven was that he is still a heavy drinker. He told the editor of The Citizen last September that he had not had a drink in four years. Well, he has been drinking pretty steadily ever since. And when accused of it he said in a public speech that he had always drunk all he wanted to, when he wanted to, and whenever he wanted to, and he hoped every other man would do the same. Of course he was pretty full and in whiskey country or he would not have said that, but he did say it, and it does not seem quite the right thing for a man to say who is looking for a chance to enforce the laws against the use of whiskey.

The second point was his defalcation as sheriff of Leslie County. That is well known to have been caused by drink. As it took place a long time ago it might have been easily overlooked if Lewis were sober now, but his conduct in this campaign has shown that the bottle has no great hold over him as ever, for he has not been able to let it alone even during the few weeks of the canvass, when it meant so much to him to be able to stay sober.

The third point he made against Mr. Lewis has not been made by Faulkner, but by Lewis himself. Lewis has not made either a consistent or a clean canvass. He has told one story in one place and another elsewhere. Nothing could have been stronger for temperance than his speech at the McKee court—but he is an open whiskey man in Knox County. He may either be for or against whiskey, but which ever he is, he has been trying to fool a large

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THANKSGIVING DAY

This paper will reach most of its readers on Thanksgiving Day. Seldom has there been greater cause for thankfulness in the county at large, than now, when we have been brought thru a period of danger and depression, both financial and moral, and can now look ahead on the un hindered road of progress. This is the Nation's day of rejoicing and we all, forgetting our private troubles, should rejoice and give thanks together for the mercies that have been shown to this people, and that we are permitted to live in so splendid a county at so wonderful a time. Surely there is no need to such cause for thankfulness farther than this—tho there are many further causes.

KEEP THE SCHOOLS UP

The educational rally which is planned by State Superintendent Crabbe for the eastern end of Kentucky for next week, is one of the most important movements of the year, and every man ought to get out to the speaking. There is great need for improvement of the schools, and there is also need for great improvement in our use of the schools. There is hardly a district in which children are not staying at home who ought to be in the schoolhouse. There are many districts when the attendance has become so small that school has closed, and the state is paying out good money to teachers while the citizens are getting nothing for it. How can we ask the state for better facilities when we fail to make use of the ones we now have? Let us begin the great educational rally by filling the schoolhouses and making the teachers earn their money!

WHAT A JUDGE MAY DO FOR YOU

The evidence is about all given in the judge's race in the 27th District, and most of the voters will have made up their minds about it before the next issue of The Citizen reaches them. This race is much more important to every man in the district than the race for President was, and there are several things that every man ought to think over well, before he casts his ballot.

The matter ought to be entirely one of character. Most of the voters have no "stand in" with either man, and will vote according to what they think are their own interests. A lot of whiskey men know what they are going to do—the "float" knows where to look for money—but the honest men, without whom neither side can win, have got a harder question to decide. Some of them have personal grievances, or think they have, and may be tempted to vote one way or the other because of them.

But the average voter, honestly trying to do his duty, will have to decide a series of questions about like these:—

Which man can I trust best to decide between me and my neighbor who has trespassed on my property or injured it?

Which can I best trust to give me justice against the man who has stolen from me, or ruined my business or burned my store or cheated me or corrupted my boy with whiskey?

Which can I trust to judge righteously between me and the man who has wounded or killed my son, or brother or father?

Which can I trust to decide between me and the man who has stolen my wife or ruined my daughter?

Which one, if I get into law, will it be easiest for the other fellows to "see" and arrange things with?

Which one will I most trust and respect as judge, and which will lawbreakers fear most?

If every man will answer these questions honestly, and then vote according to his conscience, there will be no doubt that he has done his whole duty as a citizen. Read the questions over again and try it.

EDITORIAL SENTENCES

Lewis says that, tho Faulkner acts right, he is had inside—a hypocrite. This charge of hypocrisy is easily made by anyone, and is usually brought by men against other men they know are better than themselves. It has been made against every great and good man in history—Washington, Lincoln, Roosevelt. It is one that can not possibly be disproved, but is cheap and easy to make. Mr. Lewis, in making it, shows that he has no serious charges that can be proven. Every man is entitled to be judged by his acts. It is no credit to Mr. Lewis that he does not deny the vices he cannot hide.

Mr. Faulkner is admitted by his worst enemies to have been the best judge the district has ever had. Why replace him with a man who seems unable to keep sober?

Isn't it about time that Mr. Lewis was answering some of those questions The Citizen asked? Either he has no answer, or is afraid that if he put it in print that Citizen will expose it, for he has not shown any sign of accepting our offer of printing it for him.

It is too bad that Judge Faulkner is not an angel, but is that any reason why we should vote for Lewis?

If a man cannot keep sober even six weeks while he is running for office, do you think his promise that he will keep sober six years in office is worth much?

If you are on the same side as the whiskey men and the float, why certainly, vote for Lewis.

Abraham Lincoln once told a friend that he ought to vote against his own father if the interests of the country demanded it. And yet Lewis thinks that a smooth smile and an oily handshake will get a majority of the voters of the 27th. District to vote against their own interests.

Lewis and his friends have made a lot of charges, mostly untrue, against The Citizen and its editor but they have not tried to answer its arguments. That is because they don't like the true answer.

Honest men cannot win in politics unless the other honest men vote against the briber—who will also turn out to be the grafter.

When a man cannot stick to the same story when he goes from a dry district to one where there is a lot of whiskey, do you really think his record on the bench will hang together for six years?

The Citizen wishes to repeat the reasons which led it to support Judge Faulkner:—

We believe in putting out whiskey, in enforcing all laws without regard to wealth or influence, in honest elections, in preventing mob law, in quick trials, and decent behavior by men in public office. We do not believe that Judge Faulkner has done these things perfectly or will do them perfectly, and we should be glad to support a man against him who had his virtues without his faults. But we do believe that he will do these things a great deal better than Mr. Lewis can do them.

We believe that Mr. Faulkner will make a much better judge, and that the interests of the district will be much safer in his hands—therefore we are for him. He has given us neither money nor favor, and we do not feel that he owes us anything—we are working for the interests of the people and will be against Mr. Faulkner whenever we believe he is against the people. If Mr. Lewis should ever manage to get on the side of the people we would be for him.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Judge Booe Arrested Charged With Defalcation.—Jealous Woman Killed Rival.—Pooled Tobacco Sold for \$12,250,000.**JUDGE BOOE ARRESTED:**—Judge Charles E. Booe, the last Democratic clerk remaining in the State Auditor's office, has been arrested on a charge of altering vouchers and padding lists of claims. The total amount involved is several thousand dollars, and it is said Booe admits his "errors."**WOMAN KILLS WOMAN:**—Mrs. Fanny Tutt, wife of Dr. William Tutt, at Vandevue, Breathitt, was shot and killed by Mrs. Amelia Bell Allen last Friday because of jealousy. Mr. and Mrs. Allen were put in jail.**TOBACCO SALE:**—The sale of a majority of the pooled tobacco crop to the Tobacco Trust was closed last week, at a price of about 17 cents a pound, or \$12,250,000 for the 70,000,000 sold. The rest has been sold to independents for \$3,000,000. This is an undoubted victory for the tobacco associations, but it is purchased at such a cost of blood and peace and suffering that even the managers of the pool are not certain whether they will ever try it again. Men who live in the tobacco country say that it will take a generation to overcome the hatreds between former friends and neighbors caused by the long war.**KILLS HER LOVER:**—Another case of killing with a pistol supposed to be empty, occurred in Louisville Sunday when Ida Reinhardt killed Girth Spencer, whom she was to have married Christmas. She was playing with the pistol and she shot her lover thru the heart.**HOPEFUL FOR BANK:**—Judge McConaghy, cashier of the Monticello bank whose closing was announced last week says he believes the bank will be able to re-open soon, and that his own property is enough to cover the whole of the alleged shortage.**BOYD SUIT CLOSED:**—The suit of Mrs. Lillie Hobbs for \$30,000 against the heirs of the late Judge Robert Boyd, at Soudon was settled by compromise, Mrs. Hobbs getting \$5,000.**MISS CLAY RE-ELECTED:**—The session in Richmond of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, re-elected Miss Laura Clay of Lexington state president.**Caleb Powers' Home For Sale.**

The home formerly occupied by Caleb Powers on Main street, in Harboursville, Ky., and now occupied by R. M. Staaburg, is for sale. It is a 6 room cottage.—Harboursville Advocate.

One of the few compensations in the life of an editor comes when he gets letters like the following from subscribers. The editor works pretty tolerable hard, and gets a lot of abuse from his enemies and "devilment" from his friends, and such letters are deeply appreciated.

Place Hill, Ky., Nov. 6, 1908.

The Citizen,

Gentlemen:—Can you please send The Citizen to me till Nov. 20th on credit, on which date I will send you the price for it as I have not got the money now and don't like to miss a copy of the paper as it is the best in this part of the mountains.

Yours,

SHE WAS A REPUBLICAN.

Otto R. Jones, of Owensboro, says he was knocked out of his vote in a very peculiar way. When he got ready to go to the polls, he discovered that his certificate was gone. He went to his little wife to see if she had seen it and she pulled the said certificate from her pocket, but refused to give it to him, saying she was for Taft, and he could never vote on this piece of old yellow paper. He didn't vote.—Winchester Democrat.

A judicious silence is always better than truth spoken without charity.

We always hurt ourselves when we try to hurt others.

They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength.

Keep thy heart with all diligence for out of it are all the issues of life.

Self is the only prison that can bind the soul; love is the only angel who can bid the gates unroll; and when he comes to call thee, arise and follow fast; his way may lie through darkness, but it leads to light at last.

VanDyke.

THINGS TO THINK OF

Twenty years ago Denmark was one of the poorest kingdoms in Europe. Today it is the richest, man for man, and the wealth is most evenly divided among the whole people. The Danish farmers sell every year to England butter worth \$30,000,000 and in that country eggs from Denmark sell for 30 per cent more than those from anywhere else.

What has made this improvement?

The highest authorities say it is caused by taxation, which has made it possible to improve the school system and the whole people.

"The Danish farmers have taxed themselves till they have made themselves rich" a shrewd observer once said Kentucky farmers will some day learn to do the same thing.

Make the best of everything;

Think the best of everybody;

Hope the best for yourself.

Geo. Stephenson.

Lord, for tomorrow and its needs

I do not pray,

Keep me from stain of sin, just for today,

Let me no wrong or idle words, un-

thinking say;

Set thou a seal upon my lips, just for today.

Canon Wilberforce.

Sow thou sorrow and thou shalt reap it.

But, sow thou joy and thou shalt keep it.

R. W. Gilder

RULES FOR SPEECH.

Let him speak what is true.

Let him speak what is useful.

Let him speak what is pleasant.

Let him tell no disagreeable truth.

Let him utter no agreeable falsehood.

This is the eternal law.

D. D. Chidester.

Where am I going to? Never mind.

Just follow the signboard that says—

Be kind.

And do the duty that nearest lies,

For that is the pathway to paradise.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Kind hearts are the garden,

Kind thoughts the roots,

Kind words are the blossoms,

Kind deeds are the fruits.

A little toil and a little rest,

And a little more earned than spent,

Is sure to bring to an honest breast.

A blessing of glad content.

And so, though skies may frown or smile,

Be diligent, day by day;

Rewards shall greet you after while

If you just keep working away.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES

The Thanksgiving service is one of the great features of Berea. The College brings in some distinguished preachers, and students and citizens make a great audience. On no occasion is all Berea together in such a neighborly fashion.

The Praise Meeting, following the sermon, is something of large and unusual interest, everybody taking part freely and rehearsing the blessings of the year.

The services this year promises to be "as good as ever." Let all newcomers as well as all old residents be there.

IN WASHINGTON

Our Weekly Letter.—Yerkes Gives Real Tariff Revision Its First Chance.—Gets Aid for Independent Tobacco Men.

Washington, D. C.,

Monday, Nov. 23, 1908.

Ten days of tariff hearings have passed and John W. Yerkes has been the hero.

For a time it looked as if the tariff Committee was to hear only requests for higher taxes and Mr. Taft anxiously asked whether the people who want low tariffs were ever going to make themselves heard by the Committee. Chairman Sereno Payne listened joyfully to arguments showing that every business needs help in the form of a tariff high enough to make their price so great that our countrymen can make and sell the same goods at a profit when they can get such prices for them.

It is understood that Mr. Taft and other leading Republicans want the tariff taken off from those articles which have shown that they are not normal American products, and from those which have shown that they can

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THANKSGIVING RECOLLECTIONS

By GERARD CHAPMAN

When the winds of bleak November
Down the chimney moan and sigh,
Stirring into life each ember
Till the flames roar fierce and high,
Then my thoughts revert to boyhood,
When Thanksgiving day drew nigh.

In the flames I see the farmhouse,
And the woodland brown and sere
Where the sportsman's rifle echoed
As that day of days drew near.
Scenes which ever shall be cherished
In the burning logs appear.

I can see the deep old cellar
Where the apple bins piled high,
Overshadowed heaps of pumpkins
Golden as the sunset sky,
And the casks of new fall cider
Stood along the wall close by.

As the old-time scenes are fading
While the fire slowly dies,
Visions of a groaning table
Are presented to my eyes,
And I almost scent the fragrance
Of the mince and pumpkin pies.

"HARVEST HOME" THEY CALLED IT

Old English Thanksgiving, of which ours is an offspring,
Began thousands of years ago.

The American Thanksgiving day is without doubt the offspring of that feast which in England is known as "Harvest Home," and in Scotland is called "Mell Supper." But the giving of thanks to some god at the close of the autumn season for the fruits of the earth is ageless, and can be traced back as far as civilization goes. In Exodus the Israelites are commanded to keep an autumnal feast, more explicit details for such a feast being given in the Book of Leviticus. The feast was to last seven days, and on the first day the people were to gather boughs of cedars and willows of the brooks. It may be from this custom that the present day decoration of churches with greens and vegetables arose.

Herodotus mentions this autumn custom of thanksgiving, and Homer writes that "cakes and lumps of dough thrown at the head of the sacrificial victim formed a part of the Greek offerings to Apollo, the sun-god, at the feast of the Ingathering."

In ancient times Apollo received the honors of the harvest festival, but the rustic sacrifice to Vacuna, the goddess. Images of Vacuna were made of straw, wheat, barley and rye, and were carried about with singing and cheering. Even now in England images made of straw crowned with flowers are occasionally carried about and called Ceres—the goddess of agriculture. Apollo was formerly worshiped in Britain, and the May-pole is a pretty relic of those days. They decorated it with garlands to welcome the northward coming of Apollo—the sun—at whose appearance the flowers and fruit began to grow.

Various customs, all containing the same idea, have prevailed in different countries. In Scotland, when the reapers have finished their work, a small package of corn, called the "Corn Lady," is hung up in the house. The ancient Egyptians offered sacrifices and made offerings of corn and wine to Lethe, the mother of the sun. Wheat, according to both sacred and secular history, was the most important grain grown in Egypt, and the mode of harvesting it is interesting. Instead of the usual method of reaping, the straw just below the ear of corn. It was carried in bags to the threshing floor, where it was trodden out by oxen. Sometimes the wheat was reaped in the usual way and

FOR THE "NATIONAL ANTHEM."

Reasons Why the Popular Choice is for "Hail Columbia."

Though Americans are not all agreed as to what really is or ought to be our "national anthem," it is reasonably sure that the popular choice would not fall upon "Hail Columbia." Yet that was the song selected by the Japanese to welcome the American fleet, and the Japanese are generally a discriminating people. And in truth they only followed the European custom in this, for "Hail Columbia" is usually the tune played upon official occasions abroad when it is desired to compliment the United States.

It could hardly be otherwise, because of all our so-called national music, "Hail Columbia" is the only tune—excepting "Dixie" and the songs of the civil war—of American origin. The tune we call "America" is only "God Save the King," and that belongs to Great Britain. "The Star-Spangled Banner" is also an English tune, though we have made it our own, and it may well be that foreigners do not understand the uplift we feel on hearing it. Even "Yankee Doodle" is of doubtful lineage, as well as of questionable dignity. "The President's March," on the other hand, is wholly a Philadelphia product, composed there and given its popularity by a Philadelphia lawyer's stirring words, sung by a Philadelphia actor. "A poor thing, but mine own," Tawdry as it is, our title to it is clear—even clearer than that of the "Red, White and Blue"—and this is probably one reason why it is everywhere recognized as distinctly American.

"The Red, White and Blue" is in some respects a better tune, but "The Star-Spangled Banner" is by so much the best of the group that it has gradually gained acceptance to the exclusion of the others. It is hard to sing, but glorious for the band, and nothing is likely to drive it out. Certainly "national anthems" never can be made to order. If prizes would produce one, we should have plenty to choose from. But national music is a growth, not a manufacture, and having no body of "folk songs" to draw upon, we have to depend upon the popular acceptance of some tune that may have had only an accidental association with any patriotic aspiration.

Balancing a Flying Machine.
The balancing of a flyer may seem, at first thought, to be a very simple matter, yet almost every experimenter had found in this the one point which he could not satisfactorily master. Many different methods were tried. Some experimenters placed the center of gravity far below the wings, in the belief that the weight would naturally seek to remain at the lowest point. It was true that, like the pendulum, it tended to seek the lowest point; but, also, like the pendulum, it tended to oscillate in a manner destructive to all stability.

A more satisfactory system, especially for lateral balance, was that of arranging the wings in the shape of a broad V, to form a dihedral angle, with the center low and the wing-tips elevated. In theory this was an automatic system, but in practice it had two serious defects: First, it tended to keep the machine oscillating; and second, its usefulness was restricted to calm air.—Century Magazine

How He Registered.
A traveling salesman, finding himself in a strange territory, sought the only tavern in the small settlement to put up for the night. Much to his surprise and chagrin, the proprietor demanded five dollars.

"What?" ejaculated the salesman. "Why, that a robbery. I can stop at the largest hotels in Chicago for that sum."

"But you ain't in Shee-cago now, stranger," drawled the proprietor, "and, besides, we have some of the biggest people in this state as our guests. Take Isaac M. Bung, the great lumber man. He was here yesterday and there is his name on the register—1 M. Bung."

The salesman looked from the register to the coming darkness. Then he took the pen and wrote beneath the name:

"I. M. Stung."

And forking over the five dollars in advance he ascended the creaking stairway to his room.

A Timely Air.
During one of the political tours of Mr. Cleveland, in which he was accompanied by Secretary Olney, he arrived during a severe storm at a town in which he was to speak. As he entered the carriage with his friend and was driven from the station the rain changed to hail, and immense stones battered and rattled against the vehicle. A brass band, rather demoralized by the storm, stuck bravely to its post and played.

"That is the most realistic music I have ever heard," remarked the president.

"What are they playing?" asked the secretary of state.

"Hail to the Chief—with real hail!" rejoined Mr. Cleveland.—Harper's Weekly.

No Watered Stock.
The "get-rich-quick" stock broker was worried.

"I fear it is only a matter of time when they will run me off the earth," he sighed.

"But cheer up," hastened the bosom friend. "If they run you off the earth why not open up an office on Mars?" The bubble broker shook his head.

"What would be the use?" he asked.

"There is no water on Mars."

Solomon Chooses Wisdom

Sunday School Lesson for Dec. 6, 1908
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—1 Kings 3:1-15. Memory verses, 14, 15.
GOLDEN TEXT.—"The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom." Prov. 9:10.

TIME.—About 1022 B. C. (or 971). The early part of Solomon's reign.
PLACE.—Gibeon, a sacred place five or six miles northwest of Jerusalem, where the tabernacle had been erected for a time, and with its buildings had been a center of religious worship.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.
In Joel (2:28, 29) there is a prophecy quoted in the Acts (2:17-18,) that "your daughters shall prophesy, and your young men shall see visions, and your old men shall dream dreams." Visions and dreams bring before us the ideals and possibilities which we can press forward to make real and true. The whole church should keep before her the vision of a perfect church and a perfect world, the city of God.

How Solomon Reasoned Out His Decision.—Vs. 6-8. Solomon, before deciding what to choose, carefully considered his circumstances and needs, thus showing that well-balanced mind on which it was possible to bestow the gift of wisdom.

First Consideration.—The memory of what God had done for his father was a motive for walking in the same ways, receiving the same favor, and carrying out to perfect fulfillment what his father had begun.

Second Consideration.—His work was laid upon him by God. Solomon had not sought the place as did Absalom and Adonijah.

V. 7. "Thou hast made thy servant king." The fact that God has put a man in any position of trust or duty creates an obligation to fulfill the trust and perform the duty.

Third Consideration.—His youth and inexperience. "And I am but a little child." He was young and inexperienced compared with his father, who came to the throne after a youth of activity, and ten or twelve years of special training, and seven more as king over a small kingdom. "I know not how to go out or come in." This expression is proverbial for the active conduct of affairs. See Num. 27:17; Deut. 28:6; 1 Sam. 18:13. This was a strong reason for asking of God the things he decided to ask.

Fourth Consideration.—The greatness of the work to be done. V. 8. "Thy servant is in the midst of thy people." That is, he is set over them as a king. They were a turbulent people, often going astray, often contending with each other, with strong wills and an impulsive temperament. Probably there was a strong party opposed to him, and brothers of full age ready to lead it. "Which thou hast chosen." It was not only a great nation, but the nation chosen to represent God before the world and carry out his kingdom and teach the world his truths. All this was a far greater responsibility than the ruling of an ordinary kingdom. "A great people, that cannot be numbered." This was a common and natural expression for a large number. See Gen. 13:16. From the number of men given in 2 Sam. 24:9 and 1 Chron. 21:6, it is inferred that the population was about 6,000,000. It would have been very difficult in those days to get the exact number of the people.

Solomon Chooses Wisdom.—V. 9. "Give therefore." In view of all the above considerations, and because God had the gifts in vast abundance, and he alone was the source and fountain thereof. "An understanding heart." Wisdom for the administration of his duties, wise principles, and wisdom in the application of them to the nation.

V. 10. "And the speech pleased the Lord." Why? (1) It was right, noble, unselfish, like God himself. (2) It revealed it possible for God to give him large measures of the best things in all the universe. (3) It furnished an opportunity to give many other things. God loves to give. He gives us all we can beneficially receive. The more he can give us, the better he is pleased.

V. 11. "Because thou hast . . . not asked for thyself." The selfish man cannot receive the gifts God gave to Solomon, and he ought not to receive what he selfishly asks for himself. Selfishness is of hell, not of heaven, and bears the blossoms and fruits of the place to which it belongs.

Note that the religious, unselfish life is the essential condition on which the best earthly gifts can safely be bestowed. The spiritual city of God must come before it is possible or safe to have the outward glories and riches and pleasures which are the fruit of the perfect spiritual life.

Just as fast and as far as society becomes Christianized throughout, so far will it be able to work out the most helpful things which the laws of nature and the will of man can produce.

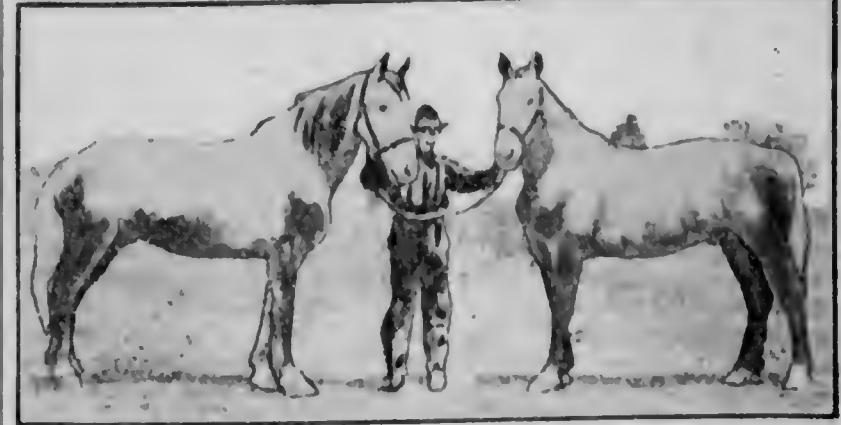
The world has been deprived of the best worldly conditions possible, because it was not safe to entrust all these forces and powers to selfish men, and to a community where ignorance and vice are unrestrained.

But just as far as any nation becomes Christianized are all these things added unto them.

He Gained the Blessing He Asked For.—He became very wise in many directions, his organizations, commerce, fortifications, temple, palaces, water works, literature, his wide-extended kingdom, his ability to keep the nation at peace internally and with surrounding nations, are proof of his wisdom.

EXPERIMENT IN THE FEEDING OF WORK HORSES

A Comparison of the Value of Corn and Oats as a Grain Ration.—By B. E. Carmichael, Ohio.



Frank; Fed Oats. August 5, 1907. Bill; Fed Corn. After Having Received Separate Grain Rations for 101 Days.

Problems connected with the feeding of work horses are doubtless of as wide interest as any problems in livestock management. Practically all farmers, whatever particular branch of farming they may be engaged in, have occasion to feed work horses. Besides farmers, commercial firms of various classes keep horses in large numbers for work purposes and they, too, have a deep interest in methods of feeding that will lessen the cost of maintaining work horses without decreasing their efficiency.

Whether feeds are high or low in price, it is well worth while for feeders to exercise great care in the selection of rations, so as to use the ones that are most efficient and economical. With the present exceedingly high market prices for all kinds of grain feeds, it is especially important that a judicious selection of feeds be made, for much waste may result if attention is not given to this phase of stable management.

On account of the wide-spread prejudice against corn and in favor of



Frank; Fed Oats. January 3, 1908. Bill; Fed Corn. After Having Received Separate Grain Rations for 252 Days.

oats, an experiment, from which it is hoped that definite data may be secured in regard to this important subject, has been undertaken at the Ohio station. The plan of this work calls for a long-time experiment—not one of a few days' or weeks' duration, but one that will continue for a number of years.

The work was begun in the spring of 1907, and the results of the experiment up to the present time are so striking that it has been thought best to give them to the public at once with the understanding that further work is being done along this line and that there is a possibility of different results being secured later.

The horses used in the first 48 weeks of this experiment were six mature grade Percheron geldings, belonging to the department of agronomy of the station and used for general farm and team work. In age, the horses ranged at the beginning of the experiment, from seven to eight years



Frank; Fed Oats. May 11, 1908. Bill; Fed Corn. After Having Received Separate Grain Rations for 330 Days.

old. The two horses of each team are of approximately the same age, however. While there are some differences in the conformation, size and disposition of the various horses they are a fairly uniform lot. In order to secure an accurate comparison of oats and corn one horse in each of the three teams is fed oats, while the others receive corn. With the exception of a very few days the two horses which comprised a team were, for 48 weeks, worked together; that is, it was very unusual for one horse of a team to work while the horse was idle; this assures an equal amount of labor being performed by each horse in a given team and, therefore, permits a direct comparison of the two feeds. The following statements, based upon the work done thus far, seem to be warranted by the data

suitable for brood mares with foal or in milk, or for young, growing horses. When the weights of the horses for the year previous to the experiment are compared with the weights secured during the experiment, it is seen that the exclusive use of either corn or oats has not had any bad effect upon the horses. There is no positive proof, however, that a mixed ration would not be more efficient than one made up exclusively of corn or of oats. This experiment does show, nevertheless, that corn is a valuable feed for work horses and should be given a large place in their rations, whenever market conditions warrant its use.

Alfalfa and Beet Pork.—The finest pork ever seen came from Colorado, and was made from alfalfa and sugar beets.

The Pumpkin

By JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER

When Thanksgiving Day, when from
East and from West,
From North and from South come the
pilgrim and guest,
When the gray-haired New Englander
sees round his board
The old broken links of affection restored,
When the care-worn man seeks his
mother once more,
And the worn matron smiles where the
girl smiled before,
What moistens the lip and what brightens
the eye?
What calls back the past, like the rich
Pumpkin pie?



Sing unto the Lord with thanksgiving. Psalm 147.

THANKSGIVING is one of our highest and holiest duties. There are in the Scriptures more commands and calls to praise than to prayer. Yet few duties are more frequently neglected than this. There are many people who are always coming to God with requests but who do not come to him with thanksgiving after their requests have been granted. Ten lepers once cried to Jesus for cleansing, as he was passing them at a distance. He graciously heard them and granted their plea. When they had been healed, one of the ten returned to thank the healer, but the other nine came not again with any word of recognition of the great favor they had received. So it is continually—many are blessed and helped, but few show gratitude. Our Lord felt keenly the ingratitude of the lepers who returned not. "Where are the nine?" was his pained question. God pours out his gifts and blessings every day upon his children; and whenever no voice of thanksgiving is heard in return he utters it. If one bird of the forest is silent in the glad spring day, he misses its song. If one human heart fails to utter its praise amid life's countless blessings, he is disappointed.

Many there are who think that if certain definite days are set apart for praise it is enough. For example, they will be grateful for a whole day once in a year, touching then every chord of praise in their being, thinking that this is the way God wants them to show their gratitude. But the annual Thanksgiving day is not intended to gather into itself the thanksgiving for a whole year; rather it is intended to give the keynote for all the year's life. Life's true concert pitch is praise. If we find that we are below the right pitch, we should take advantage of the particular thanksgiving seasons to get keyed up. When the strings of life begin to grow discordant thanksgiving will put us in tune.

The ideal life is one of gladness. Unthankfulness and fretfulness are discords in the song. We have no right to live gloomily or sadly. Go where we may, we hear the music of joy, unless our ears have become tone-

deaf. The world is full of beauty and full of music. Yet it is strange how many people seem either to see the loveliness nor hear the music. It were well if many of us would train ourselves to see the glory and goodness of God, as revealed in nature. It will be sad to leave this world, after staying in it three-score or four-score years without having seen any of the ten thousand beauties with which God had adorned it. "Consider the lilies," said Jesus. Every sweet flower has a message of joy to him who can read the writing. One who loves God's flowers and birds and trees and mountains and rivers and seas, and has learned to heed the voices which everywhere whisper their secrets to him who understands, can never be sad or

lonely. The power to hear what nature's voices have to say is in our hearts, not merely in the ear. We must have the beauty in our souls before we can see beauty anywhere. Hence there are many who are really blind to the loveliness which God has strewn everywhere, with most lavish hand, in his works. So we must have the music in our heart before we can hear the music which sings every-where for him who has ears to hear. If we have thanksgiving within us, we will have no trouble in finding gladness wherever we go. It is a sad and cheerless heart that makes the world seem dreary to certain people; if only they will let joy enter to dwell within, a new world would be created for them. If we allow our heart to cherish unlovingness, bitterness, evil thoughts or feelings, we cannot hear the music of love which breathes everywhere, pouring out from the heart of God. But if we keep our heart gentle, patient, lowly, and kind on our ears will fall, wherever we go, sweet strains of divine music.

Then a glad life makes a life of gladness wherever it goes. It leaves an unbroken lane of sunshine behind it. Everybody is better as well as happier for meeting one whose Christian life radiates gladness and cheer. We can do nothing better either for our selves or for the world in which we live than to learn the lesson of praise and of thanksgiving. "Let us learn to sing unto the Lord with thanksgiving." There are troubles in every life, but there are a thousand good things for one trial. Sometimes we have disappointments but even these are really God's appointments, as some day we shall find out. If people are unkind to us, we must go on loving just as before, our hearts full of unconquerable kindness, and it will finally win. The most deep-seated tendency to sadness can be overcome and replaced by happy cheerfulness. The gospel of Christ comes to us and tells us that we must be born again, born from above, born of God, and our very nature will be recreated. Then divine grace assures us that it is not impossible even for the most unholy life to be transformed into holiness. The being that is saturated with sin may be whiter than snow. There is no nature, therefore, however unhappy

"It is both the duty and the privilege of a Christian people to recognize their obligations to the bountiful Giver of all good, and to recognize the fresh and continued evidence of the Divine favor and forbearance during the past year."

It may be because of its original quality or its early training, which cannot through divine help learn the lesson of happiness and thanksgiving. The secret of Christian joy is the peace of Christ in the heart. Then one is not dependent upon circumstances or conditions. St. Paul said he had learned in whatever state he was to be content. We know well that his circumstances were not always congenial nor easy, but he sang songs in his prison with as cheerful a heart as when he was enjoying the hospitality of a loving friend. There might be hardships, sufferings, and want; but in himself he had the peace of Christ; and this sustained him. St. Paul's secret of contentment in the Christian's true secret of a happy life.

UNABLE TO SPELL CORRECTLY.

Illustrous Writers Among Those Who Make Slips in Words.

It may comfort those persons who, do what they will, are prone to errors in spelling to learn that even such illustrious men of letters as members of the Academie Francaise have not been totally exempt from that failing. says the Boston Transcript. An anecdote is told of the late M. Gaston Boissier, secretary of the famous academy. He ran one day bumping into Renan's study and said: "I have a piece of news that will humiliate you." "What is it?" Renan asked in surprise. "My autographs are fetching a higher price than yours." "Oh, is that all?" Renan replied. "But how have you found it out?" M. Boissier then related that on the previous day a couple of letters had been put up at auction at the salesrooms in the Rue Drouot. One by Renan had fetched three francs, while one by himself had been sold for five francs. "Do you know the reason?" Renan inquired, and on receiving an answer in the negative he said: "Well, I shall tell you. There are three misspelt words in your letter, and I have it by me here. A friend was at the sale and, on perceiving the mistakes, he went on bidding until he had secured it, and then he brought it to me saying: 'You will give this letter to M. Boissier. If it were allowed to circulate among the public with its grammatical ornaments this might damage the Academie Francaise.'" It was not Renan who looked silly that day.

Yet another anecdote in illustration of the fact that even academicians can be caught tripping. One day at Compiegne, in 1868, the Empress Eugenie, at the initiative of Victor Dapuy, then minister of education, induced the party, largely composed of academicians, to consent to write a dictation got up and read out by one of their number, Prosper Merimee. This was by way of showing how hard it was that candidates should be rejected because they were guilty of a few errors. Not a single academicien came well out of the ordeal or would have obtained a certificate in the particular competition which the minister had in his mind. The emperor and empress had also written the dictation; 60 slips were recorded against him and no fewer than 90 against her.

Curious Uses of Baskets by Mexicans.

Perhaps the most curious use to which Mexicans put their baskets is to hold gamecocks. Sometimes the cock's basket is woven for the purpose, often it is made from a sombrero, the wide, high-crowned straw hat of the country, into which the bird is put, a hole cut in the crown to give him air, and the bird carefully tied down that he may not escape. The bull fight has been called the national sport of Mexico, but cock fighting is much more universal; for the humblest peasant may have his gamecock which he keeps in a carefully made cage in his patio, watches with pride and tends with care.

One of the strangest uses to which a basket has probably ever been put was the daily appearance in the streets of a young man carrying in a huge bushel basket on his shoulders his great-grandmother, of unknown age, who held out a skinny hand to the passerby for the centavo which was almost unobtainably given. Surely a trust in Providence could go no further.—Outing Magazine.

Cata to Scare Squirrels.

Three eaters came out to the coast a year and a half ago looking for a location, and the result of the venture was explained recently by H. J. Macomber, who arrived at the St. Francis and registered from Palmdale Ranch.

They have just completed a \$25,000 dam a mile long and nearly 40 feet high, and the water for it is brought through seven miles of ditches from the Tres Pinos and the San Benito rivers. But squirrels are the pest and the menace, and a man with a gun has to guard the dam to keep squirrels from puncturing it and starting a break. At the dam a colony of cats has been placed to chase squirrels, and one of the men has devised a great number of little crosses with ribbon from the arms and a cross is set at each squirrel hole so that as the breeze blows the ribbons flutter and when the squirrel comes up it is frightened away.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Serious Omission.

The two old neighbors had met on the street. "Mornin', Sam," said the first. "I hear your son Bill has got through college successfully." "Yep," said the other. "Learn anything?" "Yep." "What's he got out of it chiefly?" "He kin speak seven languages." "Fine!" "O, I dunno. Trouble is they forgot to teach him any ideas to express with 'em."

Environment.

"A wappose," said the society baby to its nurse, "that my inclination at present is due to the influence of heredity?" "In what way do your inclinations tend?" asked the nurse, politely. "I want," said the society baby, "to give a hawl."

Peril.

"Yes," said the mild-mannered man: "I have been where the bullets fell thickest." "A war veteran?" "No. Guide in the Maine woods."



WHAT HE WAS GOOD FOR.

Commercial Traveler Saved from Drink Finds Safety in Helping Others.



SOMETHING happened to Frank Marcey. He who had been a commercial traveler, with more than a tendency toward dissipation, suddenly changed his manner of living. He continued to sell boots and shoes "on the road," but he stopped drinking, betting, swearing, and various other habits in which he had been known to indulge. He was a merry fellow still, but not in the same way. There had come to him, no one knew how, a sudden sense of the folly and the peril of the life he had been living. He turned right-about face, for he was that kind of a man, and entered with all his might upon a new life, says Youth's Companion. He joined the Glodeons, and determined to do good as he had opportunity, and to make his new life count for good.

But he reflected somewhat bitterly as he started forth one day that there was little he could do. The habits of years had corrupted his tastes; duty was irksome; there was little prospect of anything but a steady fight to save himself from appetites which had a stronger hold on him than he had realized. He pulled his hat down over his eyes and slid down in the car seat, moody and unhappy.

A man sat down beside him. He was good natured and talkative, but his good nature was partly artificial, for he had been drinking. Marcey sat up and began talking with him, partly because it was his nature to get close to men, and partly because he had learned, in his years as a commercial traveler, how to get on pleasantly with men of all sorts. In a little while he knew the whole story of his companion's life.

It was a sad story. The man was going to a home wrecked and ready to be shattered into fragments. His wife was about to leave him, his children were disinherited, his family relations were all wrong, and with no prospect of being righted. He was going to arrange for a permanent separation, and in his unhappiness had sought oblivion in the very thing which was the cause of all his trouble.

Marcey heard the whole story, and was touched by it. He showed his sympathy, and the man asked his advice. Marcey gave it, and in answer to questions, planned a course of conduct for his new friend quite different from that which the man had outlined to him. He appealed to the better side of his nature, and the appeal found its way to a heart already tender.

"It's God's blessing that I met you," said his new friend, as they were about to part in the station. "I'm going home as soon as I'm sober."

"Come to my room in the hotel," said Marcey, and the man went.

A bath, a shave, a short rest and he set forth to his old home. Marcey, kneeling by his bed in the hotel that night, prayed for him, and for the first time in years the other man prayed, kneeling by the wife he had abused.

Before Marcey left town he had another visit from the man; and from time to time, as he continued to stop there on his business trips, he continued to meet him; indeed, they met by appointment every time he went there, and Marcey became a frequent visitor to the home of the family which he had helped to rescue and restore.

It was a providential meeting for Marcey's friend, but it was hardly less providential for Marcey himself. "I never dreamed that I could be of any use in such a case as that," he said. But it was not the last time he found opportunity to help some one. His ready manner of approach to men and his long experience "on the road" made it easy for men to open their hearts to him; and he was an effective worker, an untitled ambassador for the God he had learned to love.

"It was good for me," he said, "that my own safety lay in helping some other man."

A Big Slump.

The internal revenue reports on the production of whisky during the past few months tell a tale of a slump that is unparalleled in the history of the liquor interests of the country. Eighty per cent. of the standard whiskies produced in America comes from the three states of Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Maryland, consequently the comparative figures on whisky production in these three states show the general trend of conditions. The decrease of whisky production in Kentucky from October 1, 1907, to March 1, 1908, was from 57 to 79 per cent. The decrease in Pennsylvania in the same time ranged from 7 to 37 per cent., while the decrease in Maryland was from 44 to 60 per cent.

1855 Berea College 1908.

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 60 instructors, 1175 students from 27 states.
Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject.
So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years. Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Read Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment \$28.50.

Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50,—in one payment, \$22.00.

Installment plan: first day \$16.75, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term, \$6.75.

SPRING—4 weeks' term for those who must leave for farm work \$9.40.

SPRING—7 weeks' term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

Winter and Spring terms together, one payment, \$49.00.

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows:
On board, in full except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week.

On room, or on any "special expenses," no allowance for any unexpired fraction of a month, and in any case a forfeiture of fifty cents.

On incidental fee, a certificate allowing the student to apply the amount advanced for term bills when he returns provided it is within four terms, but making no allowance for any fraction of a month.

IT PAYS TO STAY—When you have made your journey and are well situated in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

The first day of Winter term is January 6, 1909.
The first day of Spring term is March 25th, 1909.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for \$1.25.

That brings in subscriptions all the time. If you have not got it, you ought to have.

JUDGE'S RACE

(Continued from First Page)

part of the district. And Lewis has made many charges on the authority of some one else, and many that he knew were false.

Mr. Lewis has also proved that he does not do what he himself knows is right. He has told in several of his speeches all the evils of bribery at elections. He has declared also that if any money is used for him he will know it. And now anybody who is awake can satisfy himself that Lewis' money—thousands of dollars is actually in the hands of his workers. We heard of it in Clay first and then along the railroad. On his own statement he is responsible for this.

One other thing—Mr. Lewis knows who owns The Citizen, and that it is not controlled by Berea College, or President Frost. It has been and still is very friendly to both, and the college is its largest and best paying advertiser and receives and gives many favors. The paper is in thro sympathy with the college, and does all it can, not only to help the college, but to aid the general aims of that institution, which are to advance the cause of education, and the interests of the mountain people. But the college does not control the paper, and could not make it print an editorial or prevent its printing one unless the whole management should change. Lewis knows these facts fully, and therefore his attacks on Berea College and its president have not only been needless, but he knew them to be false. The editor of the paper has decided what policy it would pursue, and is entirely responsible for what it has said. This explanation is made in justice to the college, and not to the paper, for The Citizen is proud to be in any way identified with the college.

McKee, Ky., Nov. 23, 1908.—This county is getting warmer and warmer in the Circuit Judges' race.—In fact it is about red hot. It has been a peculiar race from the beginning. Lewis started off with a dash of speed which so encouraged his followers that they at once began to claim the earth—especially all that part of it in Jackson County. Faulkner waited for the slower second thought of the people, and got it. Then he began to run better and has been running better ever since. It was always a question of what the average good citizen would do. If he stopped to think he was apt to fall on Faulkner's side.—If he did not Lewis got him; but the principle advantage on Lewis' side from the beginning was the consolidation of practically the entire lawless element of the county; that he was sure of and that he seems likely to keep.

The writer has been very much in the position of a spectator in this fight—rather neutral; therefore he cannot say as yet which will carry the county. Faulkner has been gaining steadily from the beginning and he seems rarely ever to lose a vote when once it declares for him. If this keeps up until the election and it shows signs of doing so he will probably get the majority. In fact the writer is of the opinion that he will do so. You can scarcely find a school district in the county at present where the vote is not about equally divided. If one inclines for Lewis, another inclines for Faulkner. This being the case it is more than an even chance that Faulkner will carry the county.

Mr. Lewis' complaint of The Citizen is not doing any good in Jackson. The people of Jackson as a whole believe that The Citizen ought to take sides for the right, not only in this race but in everything else. Its arguments are unanswerable. They can only be met by abuse and insinuations.—two things in which Mr. Lewis and some of his friends are experts. The Citizen has a large circulation in this county and it is increasing. The London Sentinel which is abusing The Citizen so much has no circulation in the county except complimentary copies furnished by Mr. Lewis for campaign purposes. The line of abuse indulged in by Mr. Lewis through that paper is not doing him any good; but he does not know it.

The writer is satisfied from the expressions he hears among the people that good citizens of the county will not believe any outrageous slanders published by the Sentinel upon Judge Faulkner. They will understand that this is Mr. Lewis' paper and that the matter therein is furnished by him or at his instance by this man's hired men.

Barbourville, Ky., Nov. 22nd. The candidates for county offices in this county have drawn up an agreement whereby they pledge themselves not to use money or whiskey in the coming primary election which is set for the 5th of December. At Flat Lick Monday the proposition was put to Judge Faulkner, who is one of the candidates for Circuit Judge, and he signed it. In doing so he said that he was glad of an opportunity to sign such an agreement; that he had not intended using money or whiskey

in his primary, which comes on the same day as the county primary; and that after the election he would instruct his grand jury to investigate the primary as he has been doing since he came on the bench in this district.

Mr. Lewis, who is opposing Judge Faulkner, has not yet proposed any thing of this kind nor signed any agreement to this effect. His friends, on the other hand, claim that he has seven thousand dollars to spend in the primary.

London, Ky., Nov. 24, 1908.—As a result of Mr. Faulkner's prompt reply to the charges made against him last week, and his proving by affidavits that several of them are utterly false, there has been a decided reaction against Mr. Lewis here, and it now looks as if he would do well if he managed to even carry the county by a single vote. Many of his friends are saying privately that they fear he is beaten. His inability to leave whiskey alone has hurt him, too. Judge Faulkner's friends are now hoping to carry Laurel County, and about the only hold Lewis has is that he is a county man.

Harbourville, Ky., Nov. 23, 1908.—Mr. Lewis' campaign in this county has largely fallen flat since Judge Faulkner signed the anti-bribery agreement, and affairs here are rapidly getting into good shape for the judge. His friends expect Knox to give him his old time majority, and his enemies practically admit that there is no longer any hope of making any headway against him. He is gaining daily and will almost certainly have the county in good shape by election day. The only danger his friends here feel is from the use of money by Lewis.

Manchester, Ky., Nov. 22, 1908.—There was a large crowd of people in town yesterday, and the talk was mostly of the Circuit Judges' race. Most men were of the opinion that our present Judge, H. C. Faulkner, ought to be elected and would carry this county by a nice majority, and the general opinion is that he ought to be and would be elected. Almost everybody says that he has gained faster than any man they ever saw.

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from First Page.)

be made here as cheaply as abroad so that they do not need help.

But the men in charge of the House of Representatives, and of the tariff Committee, are afraid to offend the wealthy business which can get high prices for their goods because outside goods cannot pay the big tariff and be sold cheap. They want to keep a high tariff in spite of the wishes of the people as expressed in the recent great Taft victory. So Taft is worrying about how he can keep his promise to revise the tariff.

At last appeared a champion of revision downward in the person of Mr. John W. Yerkes of Kentucky, who demanded that the tariff on certain commodities of the American Tobacco Trust, notably nicotine paste be removed. And Mr. Yerkes gave convincing reasons against the trust. Mr. Yerkes' valiant stand was applauded by the Washington papers, and it was effective with even the Committee.

Mr. Yerkes broke the ice. Other representatives of the people's wishes have come forward since he showed them the way. It has been shown that sugar could be sold at 2 1/2¢ a pound at a profit by American producers with a low tariff; although probably nothing will be done to the sugar tariff because it brings a large revenue which the country cannot do without just now. The tariff on lumber ought to be taken off, so that our forests will not be destroyed by being the only ones from which timber supplies can be drawn. This Mr. Taft's declares, and one on which he is apt to have a fight with the despotic leaders of the House. The tariffs on steel and on leather are not needed, the friends of the President-elect think. This matter will come up during the present week. The tariff on wood-pulp, used in making paper, is so high that paper makers can extort such high prices from the publisher of newspapers and books that the latter are having hard times to furnish the reading public cheaply with news and books.

All these reductions of import duties are being strongly advocated now. But the first brave attack upon the opponents of Taft's tariff policy was that led by Kentucky's representative, Mr. Yerkes.

The American Grange, or national farmers' association, which has been meeting in Washington, insists that if manufactures are protected farm products must have equal aid. But this is the same thing as saying that they do not care if protection is lowered on agricultural products, provided only that factory products are treated the same way.

A final item regarding the tariff is the disgust shown here that Senator

Beveridge's bill of last year for a Commission which should revise the tariff fairly and scientifically did not pass. Yet it is well-known that Congress will never pay serious attention to the tariff advice of anyone but themselves. A great and splendid commission in 1882-3 gathered the best sort of information for Congress, and yet the Tariff of 1883 was notoriously an empty farce. The truth is that the congressmen for each state know that they can get tariffs which will help the business men in their particular district by voting for similar high and perhaps unnecessary tariff for other congressmen's district. Thus the tariff is finally adjusted in such a way that one neighborhood pays a high price for several commodities in order that other neighborhoods may be compelled to pay a high price for its protected products.

Now the great question which is agitating the minds of politicians here is whether Mr. Taft will have a friendly or a hostile Congress. The House leaders, known as the "Cannon crowd" are opposed to two things which Taft and Roosevelt desire,—namely, an honest and thorough tariff revision, and laws appropriating money to save our forests and our water power rights on the great rivers. But the House "ring" have been made to feel that their methods are arousing alarm among the voters all over the country. Therefore it is probable that they will offer to be just good enough so that it will not pay the President to fight them by trying to elect another Speaker in the place of Mr. Cannon. It is to be hoped that the ring leaders in the House will consent to the ideas of Mr. Taft, so that a conflict will be avoided. The next fortnight will determine this matter.

The work of the coming "short session" will be mainly to enact appropriation bills.

President Roosevelt would like to have some labor laws passed before he leaves the White House, but the matter of satisfying the demands of organized labor is too important and too difficult to be successfully handled in the time which remains to the present administration.

The President has high hopes of contributing a new bureau to the national government.—The Bureau of Public Health. Also, he will ask help for his plans for the conservation of national resources, such as forests, stone, coal, etc. But the great difficulty is that no definite program has been arranged to press upon Congress in regard to this matter.

As to the Cabinet under Taft it is being said that Mr. Root is so badly needed at the present critical period of our negotiations with Japan, that he will not be allowed to resign and go into the Senate. It is said that Secretary McCall, of the Navy, resigned because he sympathized with the critics of naval construction, whom the President will not listen to. But this is conjecture. Bad health is the cause openly assigned. It is rumored that ex-Senator Jos. H. Milard, of Nebraska, who worked with Taft in obtaining the control of Panama for the United States, may get the Treasury portfolio. He is a personal friend of Mr. Taft.

EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN

As part of the plan of State Superintendent Crabbe for a week's campaign for education to be waged in every county in Kentucky throughout the week beginning Nov. 29th and ending Dec. 6th, Madison County will be fortunate in having Dr. E. W. Hinnitt, President of Central University and one of the State's most prominent educators, deliver three addresses in the County on Monday, Nov. 30th.

The purpose of these addresses is to arouse the people to a more intelligent appreciation of the needs and advantages of an improved system of public education. It is to be hoped that the people from all sections of the county will come out in large numbers to hear the able and eloquent addresses to be delivered by Dr. Hinnitt.

Madison County, with Madison Institute, Berea College and the Eastern Kentucky State Normal School located within her borders, is now the educational center for all Eastern Kentucky, and her people as a whole should excel the people of all other counties of this district in their effort to make her rally day a memorable one in the history of the advanced educational movements of the State.

Dr. Hinnitt will speak at Berea, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at Richmond at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and at Valley View at 7 o'clock in the evening on the date mentioned above.

The public schools of the county will be dismissed on that day, so that trustees, teachers, children and patrons may attend one or more of the three meetings.

John Noland,
County Supt.

TAXATION FOR SCHOOLS

Money Put Into Children's Brains Always Comes Back Many Fold.—The More That Is Put Into Schools, the Richer the People Will Be.

The savage pays no tax.

There are 119 separate school districts in Mississippi, located in the towns and cities in which the local levy ranges from 2 to 10 mills.

In these districts the school term ranges from 7 to 9 months, with an average of 8 months.

They have as a rule, comfortable, convenient, up-to-date buildings. Their teachers receive good salaries hence are the best that can be found in the state.

Competent supervision is the first consideration in these districts, hence good teaching follows.

The people of these districts pay their special school tax in addition to local levies for streets, sidewalks, water, lights, etc.

The people of the country districts can better afford to pay a local school tax than those of the towns, as they have no tax for sidewalks, etc. The average town property pays from 6 to 16 mills more for these purposes.

We tax ourselves cheerfully for court-houses, jails, bridges, roads and the maintenance of courts. Of these the first two and the last are not in the nature of investments.

Money spent for schools is investment which will pay large dividends both in this generation and in generations to come.

"Public education, as the primary policy of the South, presents not merely an opportunity and a duty, but a policy of investment—wise and sacred and secure."—Dr. Edgar G. Murphy.

More than 69 per cent. of all the funds raised for public education in the United States is raised by local taxation.

Massachusetts has, perhaps, the best equipped public schools in the Union, and raises 95 per cent. of the public school fund by local taxation.

A recent law in Louisiana compels each parish (county) to make a special levy of not less than 3 mills to supplement a very liberal State appropriation for public schools.

But even before this law was passed many of the parishes had begun to make special levies and hundreds of school districts (rural) had made levies ranging from 5 to 15 mills.

The superintendent of Jefferson Parish (La.) says: "More money has been spent in this parish for education in the last three years than in the preceding seven years."

Franklin Parish (La.) has levied five mills (to run for next seven years) for schools.

In Lincoln Parish (La.) 28 out of the 33 districts levied 5 to 10 mills each for schools.

In 1900 North Carolina had only 30 local tax districts. Seven years later the number was four hundred and fifty, and of these 367 were rural districts. In that State it is said that no town or district has ever abandoned local taxation after once giving it a trial.

A law was passed in Alabama a few years ago permitting each county to levy a one-mill tax for schools. Almost immediately 41 of the 67 counties of the State levied the tax. A year later the superintendents of these counties made unanimous report as follows: (1) Term increased by one to three months; (2) Salaries increased 10 to 40 per cent; (3) attendance increased in every instance; (4) increase in general interest; (5) people well pleased with experiment.

Effect on attendance in Lincoln County, Miss.—Replying to inquiry on this point County Supt. Bennett states that since the term has been increased by local levy to eight months there has been a general improvement of 16 to 18 per cent. in average attendance. One school (Auburn) shows an increase of 25 per cent. in average attendance. In this county the school fund has increased during the past eight years from nine thousand to thirty-three thousand dollars.

"We speak of the wealth of our State, we speak of the riches of our forests, fields and factories, but we should never forget that richer by far than these is the State, as a whole, are the tens of thousands of untalented children who till our soil and fill our factories."

The boys and girls of our cities and towns go to school nine months each year, in good houses, with good equipment, under well trained teachers, who are themselves under expert supervision.

The average country boy attends school from four to six months in an uncomfortable and unattractive house, with no equipment, under a teacher who has had no training but is practicing on him in order to learn how to teach.

Statistics show that bakers receive an average of \$884 a year; book-binders, \$881.92 a year; printers, \$922.88 a year; and stone-cutters, \$1,196. Even

unskilled laborers fare better than teachers. Helpers in slaughter-houses average \$530.40 a year; street and sewer cleaners average \$535.60 per annum while our ignorant negro log-choppers of this state receive all the way from \$310 to \$470 a year for their work.

Benefits of a Local Tax.

1. A local tax will provide more money for schools.
2. More money for schools will provide (1) better houses, (2) better grounds, (3) better equipment, (4) better salaries for teachers, (5) longer terms, (6) high school facilities.

3. Better houses, grounds and equipment will mean (1) better health and comfort of pupils, (2) more interest on the part of pupils, (3) more pride in the school, (4) more effective teaching, (5) more regularity of attendance, (6) increased values of local property.

4. Longer terms and better salaries will result in (1) better teachers, (2) better attendance, (3) better classification, (4) more effective teaching, (5) more pupils prepared for high school.

5. Better teachers and longer terms will justify a high school department.
6. More high schools and high school pupils will mean (1) more students who will attend college, (2) better preparation for life for those who do not go to college.

7. Local high schools will enable more pupils to obtain benefit of a high school education and all to receive it under most favorable conditions of home influence and at least expense.

8. Good local schools offer the best inducements for good citizens to remain in the community and for other desirable citizens to come in. The tide of intelligent and beneficial immigration flows toward communities that have good schools, and prosperity follows.

9. Local tax money invested in schools remains in the community and is invested in the uplift of mind and character of the rising generation, thus becoming a reliable asset of the community, better than a bank account.

10. Local tax for schools increases the demand for property, increases values, stimulates local pride, cultivates public spirit and co-operative effort, and makes more happy and contented citizenship.

11. The payment of a direct tax for his local school causes a man to take more interest and pride in the

THE MARKET

Berea Prices

Potatoes, Irish per bu., \$1.00
Cabbage, 3c per lb.
Apples, per bu. \$1.60.
Eggs per doz. 25c.
Butter per lb. 20c.
Bacon, per lb. 12 1/2c.
Ham per lb. 16c.
Lard, per lb. 12 1/2c.
Chickens on foot per lb. 7c.
Hens on foot, per lb. 7c.
Fowls, per lb. 30c.
Corn 75c.
Wheat, per bu., 90c.
Oats, 60c.

Live Stock

Louisville, Nov. 10, 1908.

CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 00	5 25
Beef steers	2 50	4 25
Fat heifers and cows	2 75	3 55
Cutters	2 00	2 75
Canners	1 00	2 00
Hulls	2 00	3 25
Feeders	2 75	4 25
Stockers	2 00	2 05
Choice milk cows	35 00	45 00
Common to fair	10 00	30 00
CALVES—Best	6 25	6 75
Medium	4 00	5 00
Common	2 50	4 00
HOGS—150 lbs and up	5 00	
130 to 160 lbs	6 25	
Pigs	4 50	
Roughs, 6 to 15 down		
SHED—Best lambs	4 00	5 00
Culls	2 50	4 00
Fat sheep 3 00 down		
Wool 12 50		
HAMS—Choice, sugar cured, light and special cure, 12 @ 13c; heavy to medium 12 1/2c.		
Breakfast bacon, 10 1/2c.		
Sides, 12c.		
Bellevue, 11c.		
Dried beef, 12c.		
Shoulders, 9c.		

school and induces him to make more effort to secure the full benefits of same.

12. It therefore increases total enrollment and regularity of attendance.

13. Schools supported by local taxation provide cheaper education than can be obtained by any other means. The annual cost to the biggest taxpayer in any community would be less than the expense of keeping one child at boarding school for a season. The cost of boarding a child nine months at the low rate of \$10 would just equal a 3-mill tax on thirty thousand dollars.

The Secret of Thanksgiving

By MARGARET AYER



SOLITARY and impatient traveler passed the platform of a deserted station.

It was the evening of Thanksgiving day, and through some mischance he had missed the early train that was to take him to town and to Thanksgiving dinner.

The spirit of the day was not with him, for he had two long hours to wait, and it was bitter cold, and for some unaccountable reason the station was locked.

A flagman came to watch for a passing express train. Seeing the traveler's plight, the flagman invited him to come into his shack and warm himself.

The flagman's home was a tiny place, fitted out with the bare necessities, but, in varied contrast to the surroundings, along one side of the wall was a rough pine bookshelf containing well thumbed volumes of all that the world holds greatest in literature, philosophy and science.

After a short conversation the traveler marvelled to find that the flagman possessed a fund of knowledge on most subjects, and of the classics in particular, which would have put many a college professor to blush.

"Why don't you leave this solitary life of hardship and come to the town, where with your learning you will soon be one of the great lights?" asked the traveler, wondering at the flagman's lack of ambition. "Have you no desire to better yourself?"

"No," replied the other, "I am content with my lot. I have outdoor work, indoor quiet with the companionship of my books; I make enough to live on and I want nothing more. I should be out of place among your city folk. My friends are here in the village. What more should I want?"

For hours the traveler argued with the flagman, and his home-bound train passed unheeded. He was interested in trying to save this great intellect for the world, as he termed it, and trying to awaken some spark of ambition in the man, but the flagman refused to be disconcerted.

"Are you satisfied with your position in life—are you contented?" he asked the traveler.

"Of course not," answered the traveler. "I should consider myself lacking in spirit if I were satisfied and did not want to rise higher in life. I shall never be contented until I reach the top of the tree."

"Then," said the flagman, "you are not really thankful for the blessings that you possess, but merely look up-

on them as stepping-stones to other things. I am grateful for what little I have and am content to enjoy each day as it comes. You go out into the world, conquer it, and find your happiness in the anticipation of your success. Leave me to give thanks for what I am enjoying now, while you go and fight for what you want and hope to enjoy later."

So each man went his way.

The traveler in this incident is typical of the spirit of push and advancement which is almost universal in this land of ours today.

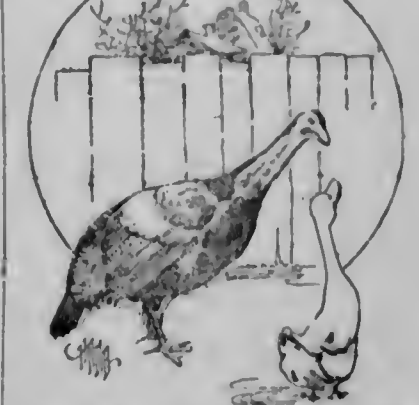
A fine spirit it is, too, for it means a chance for development for the race, but it also includes the spirit of discontent.

There is about us a perfect contagion of dissatisfaction which is necessary to progress, but some of us are running a fair risk of being swamped by the discontent and losing the high aims that prompted it, all because our aims and demands cannot be gratified at once.

There are few of us who, like the flagman, are content with our place in life. Most of us are striving for more blessings of one kind or another, spiritual, mental and worldly.

Would that Thanksgiving were held every day to remind us of the daily blessings of which every one who lives enjoys at least a few!

AT THE THANKSGIVING DINNER.



Mrs. Duck—You say it has been nearly a year since your husband disappeared?

Mrs. Turk—Yes, the last we heard of him was that he was seen at the white house.

Thanksgiving Date.

The last Thursday in the month of November, as a rule, is the day set apart by the president, and the governors of most states, in their supplemental proclamations, abide by his decisions. In some states, however, the governors see fit to observe it at other dates.

In a Boarding House.

Mrs. Hushy—Mr. Starboard, will you dismember the turkey?
Starboard—Ask Skinner, ma'am; he's been taking a course in wood carving.

The Porter Drug Co.

(INCORPORATED)

PHONE. 12.

BEREA, KY.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,

DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153

OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

Mrs. E. F. Coyle spent part of last week with her parents at Conway.

Mrs. W. H. Porter was in Richmond Saturday.

Clyde Mahaffey and Kild Richardson have returned from a trip thru the South and West.

Miss Mary Steward spent from Friday till Sunday with her parents at Kirksville.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Chandler of Mt. Vernon, Ky., have been the guest this week of Mrs. Chandler's parents Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Evans of this place.

W. H. Porter was in Caneyville and other places in Ky. on business last week.

Miss Bess Blough expects to leave Sunday for Florida, where she goes to spend the winter on account of her health.

Mrs. Charles Sharp of Richmond, came last week to care for her mother Mrs. Harlan Preston who had a very serious operation performed on her eyes having one of the eye-balls entirely removed.

The members of the Baptist church will hold their monthly business meeting at the church Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Baker and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gabbard left Wednesday for Valley View for a several days' visit with Mrs. Baker's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Isaacs, and with other relatives.

C. W. Todd of Crab Orchard was in town early this week on business.

Sam McMullin was in town Tuesday on his way home after spending some time away at his trade.

The meeting of the Conversation Club, which was to have been held Friday night, has been postponed on account of Thanksgiving.

A special service will be held in the Parish House Wednesday night for the ordination of Andrew McKee, who is well known here. The ordination sermon will be preached by Dr. Thomson, Prof. Blaine will give him the right hand of fellowship, Prof. Ellis will deliver the charge and the Rev. Howard Hudson will offer the prayer. Services will begin at 7:00 p. m.

Mr. C. L. Sealey of Waco has been visiting Mrs. L. H. Flanery of Blue Lick.

Misses Nettie and Alice Treadway, Dr. McGuire and Toni Logsdon attended the wedding of Miss Anna Birchill and Mr. Arthur Botner at Paint Lick Wednesday night, November 25.

The ladies of the Priscilla Club are planning to hold a Christmas bazaar at Mrs. S. H. Bakers' on Dec. 18th and 19th.

TAX NOTICE WARNING.

All taxpayers of Berea are hereby warned that failure to pay taxes of the year 1908 by December 1, 1908, will impose the legal penalty. I will be in the Berea National Bank from 1:00 to 3:00 p. m. on Saturday, Nov. 28, to receive taxes.

W. L. Harrison, Collector.

NOTICE.

J. E. Dalton has returned to his old shop on Golden place, and you should call there now for horseshoeing, repair work and all kinds of blacksmithing.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

I have a good, well watered farm for sale, lying 2 1/4 miles northeast of Berea on the waters of Silver Creek. Contains 150 acres, be the same more or less—about 55 acres in timber, and a good lot of saw timber on it; the remainder of said land in a very good state of cultivation, fairly good fencing, about 175 rods of which is wire. Good comfortable dwelling house and good out buildings. Apply to S. B. Davidson, R. F. D. 1, Berea, Ky.

THE DREADED BLOW FALLS

We have lived in fear of this announcement that comes from Port Worth. Hoping against hope as the days passed and the blow was delayed, we now resign ourselves to the inevitable. At least suspense is at an end.

William Jennings Bryan is reported as saying that if the party demands and conditions warrant it he will be a candidate for the Presidency in 1912.

Since Mr. Bryan is now the Democratic party there can be no room for doubt as to the existence of the demand. The conditions that would warrant his running are also wholly in his own hands, as he alone will be the judge of them. If he can devise some new policies to substitute for those that have been already proved unprofitable from a vote making standpoint, the only essential condition should be supplied. In his ability to meet this requirement we have absolute faith. His ingenuity will not fail him.

Our fear, above referred to, is not caused by any apprehension that the result will be different from what it has been on previous occasions, but merely because we are wearying of the deadly monotony this perpetual candidacy forces upon a long suffering people—Louisville Herald.

FORESTRY AS AN INSURANCE.

"Forest fires in the Mesaba range, Minnesota, which wiped out the town of Chisholm and destroyed more than \$5,000,000 worth of property, were fed largely by the tangle of deadwood and brush which had accumulated in years of forest neglect. The intensity of the average forest fire is due to similar conditions. Improved forestry prevents such timber heaps. It costs money for labor to clear the woods of brush and to remove fallen trees and deadwood, but such work does something more than save all the living powers of the soil for the growing trees. It prevents the accumulation of fuel with which to feed sweeping flames. Is it not worth while? The value of forestry as an insurance against fire loss is capable of mathematical demonstration."—The Boston Herald.

A summer visitor who was trying a horse—the property of a New Hampshire farmer—with a view to buying him, noticed that after driving a few miles the animal pulled very hard, requiring a firm hand and constant watching.

"Do you think this is just the horse for a lady to drive?" he inquired, doubtfully.

"Well," answered the owner, with an air of great candor, "I must say I shouldn't really want to be the husband of the woman who could drive that horse."

PUBLIC SALE OF LAND.

I will on Saturday, Dec. 5, 1908, offer at public auction to the highest cash bidder 16 acres of good land, with buildings and orchard. This land lies 1 1/2 miles west of Berea and within 1/4 mile of the Wallacetown Pike on the Wallacetown County Road. More land can be bought joining this place if desired. If you wish to buy, I am here to sell. Now is the time and this is the place. Sale will be from 2:00 to 3:30 on my premises.

Dick Williams, Berea, Ky.
W. P. Frewitt, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Saturday, Nov. 28, there will be sold at public auction, my farm of 33 acres on Muddy Creek road, about 100 yards from the Menloose pike near Crooksville. Also three stacks of hay. Terms on day of sale.

E. C. Lamb,

FOR RENT.

40 acres of corn land on Brushy Fork of Silver Creek.

J. W. Herndon or J. W. Dinmore.

FARM FOR RENT.

Good farm at Brassfield, For sale or rent. Possession given at once. Apply to W. D. Logsdon, Berea, Ky. or J. P. Logsdon, Panola, Ky.

U Z P F

Use Zaring's Patent Flour

And do not fail to visit our store when in need of something good to eat.

We carry a complete line of staple and fancy groceries, fruits and vegetables.

THE CLEAN STORE

M. R. Prather

Successor to Golden Grocery Company.

Phone 184

Main Street.

Opposite Citizen Office

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Prof. Calfee of Berea College is to accompany State Supt. Crabbe in visiting a number of counties during next week.

Mrs. Will C. Gamble has had an attack of nervousness and is back in the hospital for a few days.

Pres. Frost returned Saturday from his trip to Louisville.

Dr. Thomson, who has been working in the interests of the Adjustment Fund near Lexington, is expected back over Thanksgiving.

Prof. Faulkner and Calfee returned Sunday from a long trip in the mountains. Prof. Faulkner has gone to Barboursville to assist in his brother's canvass and Mr. Calfee will go Saturday to Frankfort to take part in the great educational campaign.

The question for the annual debate between Phi Delta and Alpha Zeta has been decided on and is as follows:—Resolved, That the tendency toward centralization is dangerous to the best interests of the Republic. P. D. will have the affirmative and A. Z. the negative.

Prof. and Mrs. Marsh, Misses Bowersox, Hill, Welch, and Smith went to Richmond Saturday and took dinner with Dr. Spencer.

Miss Corwin's father is visiting her over Thanksgiving.

There will be a football game between the Whites and the Blues Thursday afternoon at 2:00 p. m. on the college grounds. All ought to come out, for the game will probably be a mighty hot one.

The college was visited over Sunday by Pres. and Mrs. John C. Campbell of Morehead College, Ga. Mr. Campbell is now connected with the Sage Education Fund. He spoke Monday morning to the students on "Success." Monday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and Mr. Gamble drove to McKee to visit the Academy there.

A letter from Cam J. Lewis, a last years student, now at his home at Poorfork, Ky., says that he is now alone in the race for School Superintendent of Harlan County. He did have one opponent, but he has withdrawn. Mr. Lewis sends greetings to all his Berea friends.

President Friend of Central University, Danville, will speak to the citizens of Berea in the College Chapel next Monday morning at 9:25.

This is the first gun of the "Whirlwind Campaign" started by Superintendent Crabbe in favor of education in Kentucky.

WANTED:—To hear from Sydney Griffith or Sydney Giffland or his heirs, last heard of in Virginia.

W. F. Champ, Executor of W. P. Griffith's estate.

FOR SALE

A good farm of about 50 acres two miles north of Berea. Plenty of wood and water. A bargain if sold at once.

H. K. Richardson, Berea, Ky.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF THE FOLLOWING LINE OF GOODS

Ladies' and Children's
HATS, COATS, SKIRTS,

Queen Quality and R. J. R. Shoes

Underwear Hosiery Corsets

Dress Goods and Trimmings

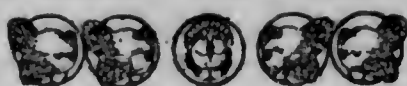
Everything in Ladies' and Children's Wearing Apparel

MRS. S. R. BAKER,

Phone 123

Richmond Street

Berea, Kentucky



His Thanksgiving Dinner

By WRIGHT A. PATTERSON

Copyright 1907, by the Author.



When it comes to eatin' There's nothin' ever quite so nice As a good, old-fashioned Thanksgiving dinner.

Now there's no use a talkin' to me about

Lobster a la Newberg, toasted on half shells,

Oysters with scallops and Valenciennes sauce,

A squab au maraschino, Dago au gratin, and

Diplomatic puddin' et all Parissienne

Not for me, My innards don't hanker after

That kind of fillin' What I want is just the good, plain

livin' Of a Thanksgiving dinner.

Let 'er start off with turkey, A good, big eighteen pounder or so,

And put 'er right on the table, close to hand,

With a good, sharp knife fer carvin'.

I want 'er stuffed full with a stuffin' Of bread,

And some oysters, And a wee bit of sage,

And pepper and salt to the taste, Now that's the way Mary fixes up a

turkey, And I tell you it's fine.

You don't hanker after much else When you've disposed of a generous

portion Of that kind of eatin'.

But then, of course, You want some other fixin's.

For a Thanksgiving dinner,

If you ever got a chance at Mary's sweet potatoes You'd eat a peek. They're that good. And cranberries, Of course nobody forgets them when turkey's on the bill. And a hefty chunk of baked squash Ain't to be sneezed at. And, as for me, Though some folks wouldn't care for it, I'll take an allowance of lye hominy. And I don't want too small an allowance, either. And some how Mary always manages To keep a few ripe tomatoes. And they're good, I tell you.



You're Feeling Thankful.

Taste better'n they do in summer time, 'Cause they're scarcer, maybe. Of course there's a lot of other fixin's That goes with these, Like jellies, There's grape, an' currant, an' crab apple, An' a few other kinds. An' piceall, an' peach preserves, An' celery, And a lot of other things I don't never Mor't taste around. I'm stayin' for the big show at the end, though. For the puddin' that Mary always makes With nuts, and raisins, and fruits, And a good, stiff batter heat up and steamed, And served with a hefty sort of sauce. And then there's ples, Like pumpkin, and mince, and apple, And sometimes one or two more. For a finish we always have walnuts, And a glass of cider or two. Now I'm tellin' you When you get outside of that there kind of a dinner You're feelin' thankful. And you've a reason to be. You've had somethin' to eat That's worth eatin'. You ain't had no indigestion breeders. That's a goin' to keep you A worryin' with cramps. No, You're just had A good, old-fashioned Thanksgiving dinner.

\$4.50

Buys a good set of teeth.

DR. HOBSON,

Richmond,

Kentucky

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KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.



There's a big difference between a man's worth as estimated by himself and as shown by his salary.

The Madrid police have at last cleared the streets of the plague of beggars, the blind alone being allowed to remain.

The man who rails most at the extravagances of fashion is usually the first to be caught by the woman who follows them.

If the peekaboo waist had not been received with such an open welcome, the director might seem to have not a leg to stand on.

Rev. Forbush's opinion is that we can't afford to have hell next door, but it is understood that this does not refer to the neighborhood phonograph.

When the ocean steamer large enough to hold a half-mile track is built the race-track people can scorn us and send back betting dogs by wire-les.

A granddaughter of Blamark proposes to marry the man she loves and now European society doesn't remember when it ever got such a shock before.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, with all his troubles, is better off than Mr. Asquith. He doesn't need to use the back door because an army of suffragettes is encamped on his "stoop."

As President Castro's proclamation did not succeed in driving the hubbly plague from Venezuela, he may be induced to take more sensible sanitary steps to destroy the visitor which defies him.

The old square pianos have lost caste to such an extent that dealers no longer take them in part payment for new pianos. And they are too heavy and cumbersome to put in the attic. Their name is Ichabod.

M. Tournay, a Belgian engineer, has been commissioned by the committee for the international exhibition at Brussels in 1910 to erect a tower at Ixelles which will be much higher than the Eiffel Tower. The cost is estimated at \$240,000.

Visitors at a Paris hotel were disgustingly surprised one morning to find that the boots they had left outside their doors had been stolen by a burglar. Only one pair was left, on which was a paper with the words: "Not good enough for me."

A beautiful and appropriate gift is the chapel bell presented to Tufts College chapel bells are more devoutly and attentively listened to now than they were in the old days when student attendance at all the religious exercises was more insistent and compulsory.

A man can take a pretty girl to a baseball game and spend two hours trying to show her the difference between a foul strike and a base hit, says the New York Press, but if she's his wife and can't see the first time how much better his currency idea is than congress' he goes wild.

A new method by which the audience at a theater can show its approval or disapproval of a play without disturbing the performance is being introduced by the Italian dramatist, Traversi. Before leaving the theater every person is to drop a ticket into one of three boxes marked "good," "indifferent" and "bad."

A German scientist has discovered that bachelors are more liable to insanity than married men, and says that investigation in lunacy wards in hospitals shows that 80 per cent. of the inmates are unmarried. Everyone will agree that the man who is immune against the blandishments of the more charming sex has something radically wrong in his mentality.

In addition to other natural wealth in vast volume, it turns out that Alaska has great deposits of coal and also veins of petroleum, the quality of which is still to be tested. But there is no doubt of the immediate availability of the coal, and as the territory has had to import most of the fuel used there the importance of the find will be apparent. Alaska's possibilities apparently are just beginning to be comprehended.

What Is Hell?

Whatever It May Be It's Not Annihilation

By REV. DR. ROBERT S. MACARTHUR, New York.



We do not understand our Lord to speak of literal fire. Literal fire could act only on material bodies but the devil and his angels have no such bodies, and yet we are told that they are to suffer the torments of eternal fire. Neither do we suppose that streets of gold and gates of pearl constitute the essential elements of heaven, but they are symbols of the purity of heart and life, and the glory of the environment of its blessed inhabitants. In like manner the material descriptions of hell are the best pictures of the utterable wretchedness of its guilty subjects.

We speak of hell as a place, but its essential elements, as we have already implied, are found in the inward conditions and not the outward circumstances. The external and material description is the reflection of the internal and spiritual condition. If we study carefully the account of man's creation we shall see that his soul was made in the image of God and that it partakes of God's immortality. When God breathed into him the breath of life and he became a living soul he partook of the immortality of the Creator himself.

To assume that when eternal death is threatened annihilation is declared is to rob the word of God of its glory, and language of its true significance. We know that the world is to be burned up, but we know also that combustion is not annihilation.

In no instance are we warranted in saying that God will ever destroy a human soul. He certainly does not destroy Satan. Nowhere are we taught that death is a cessation of being. Annihilation, furthermore, is contradictory to all the passages of Scripture which represent punishment as eternal.

The interpretation which closes hell closes heaven. The exegesis which would end the sufferings of the lost must end also the blessedness of the saved; the reasoning which would make the sufferings of the wicked cease would bring the existence of God to an end.

Selfish Egotism and Wife Murder

By UGO OJETTI, Famous Italian Novelist.

Which is the more respected, a deceived husband who puts his wife out of his house, or an assassin? At first, while the revolver is still hot or the knife still bloody, public opinion, at any rate in the primitive state of civilization in which Italian morals rest to-day, may be favorable to the wife-slayer, although an instinctive generosity makes it more favorable to one who kills a man, his rival, than to one who kills a woman, defenseless and ill.

But we must accompany the wife-slayer beyond his crime, beyond his trial, beyond his probable acquittal. He is a man condemned to live alone forever. Between him and his most intimate friends, if he still have any, there will always be the remembrance and the red shadow of his crime. In all men, even the freest, and in the vilest, the instinct of respect for human life, except in the fleeting intoxication of passion, is profound, unconquerable, constantly watchful, because it is founded on the most reasonable of selfishnesses—love of one's own self.

So long as the wife-slayer struggles, defends himself, despairs, and especially declines, the listening crowd is moved. But when he has returned to his normal life, and with his emotions the emotions of the spectators have died out, then the assassin, even though acquitted and applauded, becomes again merely an assassin—that is, he excites a shudder which is a form of potential fear and is stronger than all grandiloquence about his honor and his crimes of honor. It is even felt that honor is nothing but a rhetoric veil of egotism; that the hero is rather he who in battle has killed thousands of persons in defense of our lives, our possessions, our present and future peace, and never the wretched man who has slain to defend his own caprice, his own passion, his own pride, his own property. Such a man, then, appears to us what he really is—a pitiful and crazy egotist.

And men never understand the egotism of others.



The Tramp and the "Transient"

By W. H. VENN, Detroit.

When the average citizen passes a ragged, shambling bit of humanity on the street, he is apt to repeat to himself: "Only a tramp," and to let them go at that. He thinks that he knows. He is not likely to reflect that the uncouth is "a bit of humanity," nor is he inclined to trouble himself as to the "why" of the man's condition.

The word "tramp" is used to characterize a multitude of men who deserve a better name. Webster tells us it is "often used in a bad sense for a vagrant or wandering vagabond."

Those who come in close contact with men who travel over the country draw a line between the so-called "tramp" and the "transient." The former is a very small class compared with the latter. During 1907 the McGregor mission became the temporary home for 7,300 different men, which means that on an average of 20 new men applied for a lodging each night of the year, and that does not take account of those who came back more or less frequently. It would be placing the figures altogether too high to say that the "three hundred" represented the number of bona fide tramps—the men who will not work, but who only work those who do work.

As a matter of fact, the real "gentleman of the road" does not often avail himself of the accommodations of a carefully managed mission or lodging house. He fears a too close contact with bath, fumigation or the woodpile. For him the "side-door Pullman" or the docks offer better attractions for a place in which to doze Morpheus.

SHIPS COLLIDE IN A FOG

FRUIT CARRIER TEARS GREAT HOLE IN PASSENGER STEAMER.

Five Hundred Lives Saved By Captain, Who Holds His Vessel Against Crippled Craft.

New York, Nov. 23.—The lives of more than 500 passengers were imperiled Sunday when the fruit steamer Admiral Dewey, inward bound from Jamaica, crashed into the steamer Mt. Desert, outward bound from Bay Ridge to the fishing banks.

The Admiral Dewey, coning and dently out of a fog bank, struck the Mt. Desert almost amidships, opening a gash in the fishing vessel that extended from the upper deck to the water's edge.

There were 450 passengers, including 20 women and six children, on the Mt. Desert, and the Admiral Dewey carried 45 passengers.

Panic immediately followed the collision, and it was due to the prompt action of Capt. Davidson, of the Dewey, that a catastrophe was avoided, for the passengers on the fishing steamer began to pile over the guard rails of that vessel and leap for the deck of the Admiral Dewey. Had he backed his steamer away many would have been drowned.

Capt. Davidson kept the steamer moving slowly ahead, and this held the prow of the fruit steamer into the rent that had been made and afforded a boarding place for the frightened passengers of the Mt. Desert. Thus the two steamers moved slowly to the east bank of the lower bay, while a wild scene was taking place on the deck.

It was believed the Mt. Desert would sink, and the passengers fought frantically to get to the deck of the Admiral Dewey. Men and women crowded over the guard rails so rapidly that they trampled upon each other.

In the space of 15 minutes fully 350 of the passengers of the Mt. Desert sprang to the deck of the other steamer. By this time the Admiral Dewey had pushed the Mt. Desert so close to the east bank that the keel of the former was striking bottom.

As nearly all the passengers had been transferred and the panic was subsiding Capt. Davidson signaled to have the engines stopped, and a few minutes later the boats drifted apart.

Later the Mt. Desert steamed to South Brooklyn, where she docked to permit her few remaining passengers to go ashore. Meantime the Admiral Dewey had been taken up the river to her pier, where her own and the passengers from the Mt. Desert were landed.

GEORGIA MERCHANT

Shot and Killed By Woman, Who, It Is Alleged, He Tried To Assault.

Dublin, Ga., Nov. 23.—In defense of her honor Mrs. Rosie H. Davis, a handsome young widow, Saturday night shot W. L. Tillery, a leading business man of this section, inflicting a wound from which her assailant died in a few hours.

According to Mrs. Davis she was alone when Tillery forced his way into the house. She retreated to her room and seized a pistol. She warned him, but he seized her in his arms and as he did so she fired, the bullet striking him near the heart.

Tillery refused to make a statement about the matter, but some of his friends allege he was insane. This theory is scouted, as Mrs. Davis declares his purpose was outrage.

Mrs. Davis is wealthy and prominent socially. Her husband has been dead about eight months. Tillery leaves a family. Public sympathy is with Mrs. Davis and she will not be prosecuted.

Will Probably Be Lynched.

Owl City, Tenn., Nov. 23.—Because they shot two white officers at church service three brothers, James, Marshall and Ed Sanberg, all negroes, probably will be lynched. The brothers have been surrounded in a tense thicket by a mob, which formed soon after the trouble. Seth Martin, who reached here at midnight from the scene, says that, although Sheriff Haynes and deputy sheriffs are in the man hunt, the mob, which is composed of both whites and blacks, will take the law in their own hands. Sheriff Haynes says he is powerless to interfere and has lost hope of saving his prisoners.

Wrecked Bank With Dynamite.

Sedalia, Mo., Nov. 23.—The Bank of Sweet Springs, at Sweet Springs, Saline county, Mo., was robbed of \$5,000 in currency at 3 o'clock Sunday morning by professional cracksmen, who blew open the vault with dynamite. The bank building was wrecked. Three men, supposed to be the robbers, were seen going east about noon after the noise of the explosion aroused the town.

Thirty-Eight Tribesmen Killed.

Lisbon, Nov. 23.—Advice received here from the governor of Portuguese Guinea state that a punitive expedition has inflicted a severe blow on the marauding tribesmen. The expedition killed 38 tribesmen.

Two Men Found Killed.

Ossining, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Almost 12 front of the gate leading to the estate of William Rockefeller the bodies of William Arthur Purdy and William Kramer, both of Tarrytown, were found Sunday.



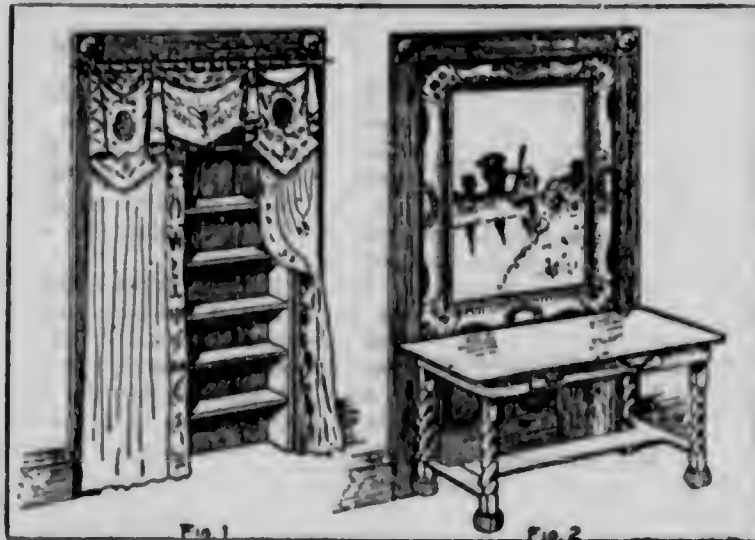
UTILIZING AN UNUSED DOOR.

How It Can Be Transformed Into a Bookcase.

A doorway unused for some reason or other, and the door kept locked, can be utilized by converting its recess into a bookcase. This can be done by setting up two vertical

boards to match it as near as possible. A curtain may be hung from a rod fastened just inside of the door jamb, or, if the recess be shallow, from a rod fastened across the outside of the door recess, as shown in Fig. 1.

A closed door also makes a fine recess in which to place a painting, sug-



Two Ways of Using a Closed Door Space.

boards on each side of the door jamb, and on these boards nail the cross-pieces on which the shelves are to rest, or, better still, fasten them with screws. The entire woodwork should match that of the door and casing. If this cannot be done, then the wood

costs Popular Mechanics. If the painting is not long enough to fill the space, a stand can be placed in front, as shown in Fig. 2. Draperies may be applied in this case should the particular painting not be of sufficient width to fill the space.

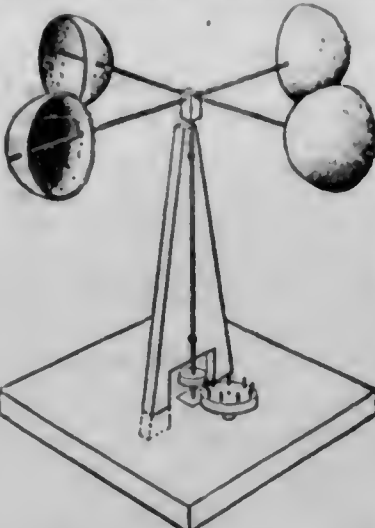
TIMING THE WIND.

Simple Device That Will Tell You Its Velocity.

How hard does the wind blow at your home? Don't know, do you? You can just guess at it. Well, here is a little contrivance which any bright boy can easily make, and which, while not absolutely accurate, will give a very good idea of the speed or force of the wind. It is called an anemometer, and you can have a lot of fun with it beside keeping a valuable record.

The illustration, taken from Good Literature, shows the construction. The ribs of a broken umbrella are used for cross arms and vertical spindle, and the halves of two baby's ball rattles for the cups. These are made of paper, celluloid, or rubber, and can be bought at any toy store. A size about four inches in diameter should be selected. The distance from the vertical axis to the center of the cups should be 6 1/2 inches, and the length of the vertical axis should be about 12 inches.

The bottom of the shaft should rest on a piece of glass, to reduce the friction, and a couple of small



A Homemade Anemometer.

screws fastened in a wooden upright may serve as bearings. A counter may be made out of two wooden disks and nine small wire nails, as indicated in the sketch. If the instrument is properly constructed the number of revolutions of the larger disk in a minute will correspond approximately to the number of miles per hour that the wind is blowing. About 540 revolutions of the cup will measure a mile of wind.

Sounded Right.

Master—Who can tell me what useful article we get from the whale?
Johnnie—Whalebone.
Master—Right. Now, what little boy or girl knows what we get from the seal?
Tommy—Sealing wax.

Not a Runner.

"I can run faster than you can, Hal," bragged Jimmie.
"That's all right," returned Harry; "but I can stand faster than you can, and when war breaks out they'll think more of me than they do of you."

No Chance to Grow.

"How old are you, Cyrus?" asked the visitor.

"I'm five," said the little man, but with a very dignified air. "I would have been six long ago, only my mamma keeps me in drawers."

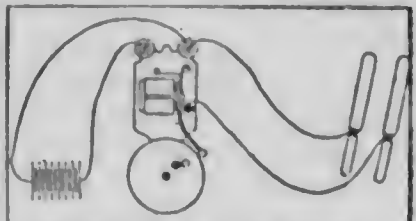
As a Special Compliment.

Jimmie—My ma's gone down-town to pay some bills.
Tommy—Poo! The man comes to the house to collect ours!—Life.

A SHOCKING MACHINE.

Home-Made Contrivance That Will Afford Lots of Fun.

An ordinary electric bell may be connected up in such a way as to produce the same results as an expensive shocking machine. The connections



Inexpensive and Effective.

are made from the batteries to the bell in the usual manner. Two other wires are then connected, one to the binding post of the bell that is not insulated from the frame and the other to the adjusting screw on the make and break contact of the bell as shown in the sketch. The other ends of the wires are connected each to a common table knife. This will give quite a good shock, says Popular Mechanics, and a much larger one can be had by placing one knife in a basin of water and while holding the other knife in one hand dipping the fingers of the other hand in the water.

A CAT IN THE MAIL.

Journey That the Poor Creature Took with the Mail Matter.

A curious adventure which befell a pet cat belonging to the Petersburg (Transvaal) postoffice is told in the Diamond Fields Advertiser. As the animal did not answer to the usual summons to breakfast, inquiries were made at the office. These showed that it had not been seen since the previous evening when it was seen playing around the Johannesburg mail bags, then in course of preparation for dispatch down country.

It occurred to one of the staff that by some mischance the cat might have been accidentally tied up and sealed along with postal matter, slung on to the contractor's wagon to the station and sent away south on the night train. A telegram was sent to the Johannesburg office, and a little later the following reply was ticked off: "Cat returning by 9:10 p.m. mail tonight." The cat subsequently arrived after its 210-mile journey none the worse for the experience.

Easy Enough.

There are two sides to everything, if one will only take the trouble to find them. A little boy, whose ingenuity is cited by a writer in the Chicago Daily News, had the faculty of discovering the unexpected aspect of affairs. It was a warm day, and certain signs made him sure that he would find company in the swimming-hole.

"Papa," he said, "may I go swimming, please?"
"Why, Willard," said his parent, "only an hour ago you complained of a pain in your stomach."
"That's all right, papa. I can swim on my back."

Gave No Warning.

On entering the stable suddenly the head of the house found the hostler and his own young son deeply engaged with the broken tail of a kite.

"How is it, Williams," he began, severely. "that I never find you at work when I come out here?"
"I know," volunteered his son; "it's on account of those rubber heels you're wearing now."

JOHN D. IS QUIZZED

SHARP CROSS-EXAMINATION OF STANDARD OIL CHIEF.

IMMENSE PROFITS SHOWN

Earnings of the Octopus in 1907 Were About \$80,000,000—Witness' Memory Concerning Rebates Is Not Good.

New York. — For over five hours Friday John D. Rockefeller, witness for the defense in the government suit to dissolve the Standard Oil Company, faced an unrelenting fire of questions from the federal counsel, Frank H. Kellogg, and when adjournment was taken until Monday the head of the oil combine was still being cross-examined on the charges that the company in its early days accepted rebates to the disadvantage of its rivals.

Enormous Earnings Shown.

The enormous earning power of the oil combination was sharply brought out in Friday's hearing when Mr. Rockefeller, after stating that the Standard had paid dividends amounting to \$40,000,000 in 1907, said it had earned as much more and that this was added to the company's surplus which was stated by the government's counsel to be \$300,000,000. It was further stated by Mr. Kellogg that the company within the last eight years had earned nearly half a billion dollars.

The course of Mr. Rockefeller's testimony in the hands of government counsel ran not so smoothly as on Thursday when he told his story under the direction of friendly counsel, but the rapid fire interrogations of the prosecutor were always met with unshaken imperturbability and readiness to answer except when, as he explained:

"It is quite impossible for me to remember after 35 years. I do not recall."

Remembers Only One Rebate.

Mr. Rockefeller was questioned closely regarding rebates which the Standard was charged with receiving, but with the exception of the agreement with the Pennsylvania railroad, which, Mr. Rockefeller explained, gave the Standard a rebate because it effected an equalization of oil shipments, he could not recall any other rebates, though he thought it was likely that he might have heard of it at the time.

The president of the Standard Oil Company when he learned that the government counsel would not be able to conclude the cross-examination by Saturday night, suggested an adjournment until Monday, which was agreed to by counsel.

Cross-Examined by Kellogg.

New York. — With the telling of the story of the first score of years of the industrial development of the Standard Oil Company, the testimony of John D. Rockefeller, president of the oil combine, on direct examination in the federal suit to dissolve the Standard Company, was brought to an unexpected close Thursday afternoon.

The head of the Standard told of the processes and causes of the company's growth up to the trust agreement of 1882 and, after he identified the parties to that agreement, counsel for the defense announced that Mr. Rockefeller had concluded his direct testimony and requested an adjournment until Friday.

Friday found Mr. Rockefeller on the witness stand under the sharp fire of the cross-examination of Frank H. Kellogg, special assistant attorney general, prosecuting the case for the government. The cross-examination by the government will be confined to the period from 1882 to 1882, except where the testimony has direct bearing on developments in the company's affairs in its later period.

New Revolution in Hayti.

Port au Prince, Hayti.—Gen. Antoine Simon, commander of the south for 20 years, having refused to comply with the recent request of President Nord Alexis to come to Port au Prince and confer with the president on the political situation, has been declared a rebel.

The revolutionary movement appears to be serious, as Gen. Simon is in the possession of arms and ammunition. Communication with the south is interrupted.

Trial to Burn Mother Alive.

Muscatine, Ia. — Enraged because his widowed mother would not give him money with which to pay his excessive gambling debts, George Dalton, aged 20, set fire to the house and his mother was barely rescued by neighbors. Dalton is being hunted with hounds and it is feared that he may be lynched.

Actress Weds Viscount's Heir.

London.—Another romance of the stage was recorded Thursday afternoon in the marriage of Eileen Orme, a musical comedy actress, to the Hon. Morris Hood, heir of Viscount Liddport. Miss Orme is 18 years old.

Woman Convicted of Murder.

Sioux City, Ia.—Mrs. Mary Harhour, accused of the murder of Miss Rosa Adams, her foster daughter, was Thursday found guilty of murder in the second degree. The jury deliberated 17 hours.

AWFUL BLAST FATAL TO 25

GAS EXPLOSION IN BROOKLYN TEARS UP A STREET.

One Woman, Five Children and About Nineteen Workmen Killed—Remarkable Escape of Four Laborers.

New York. — Twenty-five persons are believed to have lost their lives in an explosion of gas which tore up a great section of Gold street, Brooklyn, Friday. It is definitely known that 15 persons were buried under the hundreds of tons of earth and timber that were thrown into the air by the explosion, and ten more persons are reported as missing.

The exact number of dead cannot be determined yet, for those working to recover the entombed bodies must dig through 50 feet of dirt, rock and a tangle of pipes and timbers.

The explosion occurred in a 50-foot deep excavation that had been made in Gold street between York and Front streets where a water main was being laid. The gas main recently sprung a leak and in a manner unknown a spark came in contact with escaping gas.

Immediately there was a terrific explosion that lifted the surface of the street for half a block in both directions and hurled dirt, paving stones and debris into the air.

Gold street was crowded with school children when the explosion occurred and that scores of children were not killed or injured was remarkable. A woman and three children were almost opposite the excavation when the earth crumbled under their feet and they were swept down into the hole under tons of wreckage. Two other children were on the opposite side of the street when the sidewalk caved in and they lost their lives.

Only four of the men working in the excavation escaped, and their escape was remarkable. Those men were digging near the opening of a four-foot sewer and the force of the explosion blew them to the entrance of it. Arthur Strand was hurled farthest in and he pulled the other men after him.

Water from the broken main began to pour into the sewer and the four men, in danger of being drowned, ran to the river where there was an outlet to the sewer.

MAYOR TOM JOHNSON BROKE.

Fortune Is Gone and He Must Give Up His Mansion.

Cleveland, O.—Mayor Tom L. Johnson, who for years has been credited with possession of a very large fortune, Thursday announced that he had lost everything and would be compelled to



Mayor Tom L. Johnson.

give up his beautiful home on Euclid avenue and move into smaller and less expensive quarters.

The mayor also stated that he would give up his automobiles and other luxuries because he could no longer afford to keep them.

His fortune was wrecked, he declared, by his devotion to the affairs of the estate of his dead brother Albert, who was heavily interested in tractor properties in the east.

Vast Quantity of Whisky Burned.

Louisville, Ky.—Two warehouses of the Tom Moore Distilling Company of Bardstown, in which were stored 15,000 barrels of whisky, were burned late Wednesday, entailing a loss to the firm of about \$400,000. The loss to the government is \$750,000.

Hundred Girls Have Bad Fall.

Dayton, O.—A platform bearing over 100 girls employed at the Mercantile Corporation's plant in this city collapsed Friday afternoon, while the young women were being photographed. Fourteen were injured.

Missionary Dies in Egypt.

Philadelphia.—Word was received here Friday of the death in Cairo, Egypt, of Rev. William Harvey, a missionary for the United Presbyterian church since 1865. His relatives reside near Detroit.

Lawton's Son Gets Communion.

Washington.—Marley Lawton, a son of the late Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, who was killed in the Philippine islands in 1900, has been appointed second lieutenant of the Philippine scouts.

ENOUGH TO WAKE HIM.



CHILDREN CONTRACT PLAGUE

FOUR HAVE FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN DANVILLE, PA.

Officials Believe Spread of Contagion Will Be Checked—Cattle Shipments Are Stopped.

Washington.—Alarming results following the outbreak of a contagious foot and mouth disease in New York and Pennsylvania, causing those states to be quarantined against interstate shipments of cattle, etc., were shown Friday in advance which reached Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, stating that four children in Danville, Pa., had contracted the disease.

A rigid investigation is in progress in Danville and elsewhere to determine whether others have become similarly affected. The officials believe that the spread of the contagion will be checked, although admitting that the situation is grave and will require energetic and concerted action by the state and federal authorities.

New York, Nov. 21.—Cattle shipments to foreign ports from New York and Philadelphia were brought to an abrupt close Friday by the cattle quarantine established in this state and in Pennsylvania on account of the outbreak of the foot and mouth disease. The quarantine does not affect ports outside of New York and Philadelphia, except as to cattle from the two states affected by the ruling. Western cattle may still be shipped abroad from either Boston or Baltimore.

Buffalo, N. Y. — It was at the stock yards here that the disease was completely tied up when at a meeting of the East Buffalo Livestock association Friday night the members adopted a resolution calling on the railroads to cancel all orders for shipments of cattle or swine to or through Buffalo. The association formally approved the stringent measures of quarantine used by Chief Melvin of Washington and Commissioner Pearson of the state department of agriculture. Two cases of foot and mouth disease were found Friday on a Niagara county farm and one infected herd in Erie county was destroyed.

CAIRO TRACTION DEAL.

McKinley Syndicate Is Given City and Interurban Franchises.

Cairo, Ill.—The Cairo city council Thursday granted a 50-year interurban franchise and a 20-year street railway franchise to the McKinley syndicate. This syndicate has already bought the local electric street railway, the electric light plant, and the Cairo City Gas Company.

An interurban line will be built to connect Cairo with Mounds, Mound City and Villa Ridge, and will later extend to St. Louis.

Innate Farmer Kills Nephew.

Danville, Ky.—Hugh Thompson, a wealthy young farmer, became suddenly insane Thursday and shot and killed his nephew, Frederick Garrison, aged 18 years. The boy after being shot fired one shot at his uncle, the bullet lodging in a lower limb. The wound, it is believed, will prove fatal because of the large amount of blood lost. Thompson had only recently been released from an insane asylum.

Finda But Cannot Have Her Child.

Bellingham, Wash.—After prosecuting a search for her child for 13 years, finding the boy in Bellingham last June the adopted son of A. W. Deming, Miss Maude Fields of St. Louis failed Friday to secure possession of the child. Judge De Tere of the superior court gave the boy into the charge of its adopted parents.

Richmond Publisher Dead.

Richmond, Va.—Joseph Bryan, owner of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, died suddenly Friday night.

EMPEROR WILLIAM YIELDS.

Promises People to Conform to Constitutional Methods.

Berlin.—Warned by the angry tide of popular feeling that swept the empire from end to end, Emperor William Tuesday yielded to the nation and promised henceforth to conform himself to constitutional methods of conducting the policies of Germany.

The climax to the public utterances of the emperor was reached in an interview which he gave to an Englishman and which was published in the London Daily Telegraph on October 28. As the outcome of this the whole country was aroused; the reichstag endorsed the attitude of many of its prominent members when they denounced the sovereign, and Chancellor von Tuelow, while he attempted to smooth away the affair, undertook to communicate to his majesty a straightforward and unvarnished statement of how the German people viewed his intervention in affairs of state.

The interview between the emperor and the imperial chancellor took place at the new palace in Potsdam Tuesday morning and at its conclusion the emperor made formal promise to his people that in the future he would not act except through the chancellor and his associate ministers.

MINE HORROR IN MONTANA.

Nine Men Believed to Have Lost Their Lives at Red Lodge.

Butte, Mont.—Fire Friday morning in the fourth drift east from No. 2 slope of the Northwestern Improvement Company's mine at Red Lodge caused the death of nine miners. The bodies of three have been recovered. Six are missing and there is no doubt that they are dead.

Seven men were taken from the working at one p. m. in a half-dead condition and are now in the hospital. Members of the fire department and 50 volunteers then started the work of rescue and within half an hour the skips were running down the fourth entry and a hundred men were loaded on the cars and brought to the surface, many of them completely exhausted.

LOOKOUT INN IS BURNED.

Famous Hotel on Mountain Top Destroyed by Flames.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Famous old Lookout Inn, on the crest of Lookout mountain, was burned to the ground Tuesday, together with all its contents. The owners, Messrs. Jung and Shammoutski, stated that a deal had just been consummated for the sale of the inn property, for a consideration of \$135,000, and but for the fire the deal would have been closed Tuesday.

Aside from the hotel, four cottages and their contents were destroyed, entailing a loss estimated at \$16,000. The hotel was completed in 1889 and had been visited by persons of note from all over the world.

Philadelphia Brokers Assign.

Philadelphia.—The firm of John A. Boardman & Co., stock brokers, made an assignment Thursday to Lincoln L. Eyre, who has taken charge of the company's affairs. The firm had several branch offices in New York. The offices were closed Thursday and have printed notices directing that all inquiries be made to the main office in Philadelphia. The firm has a chain of 19 offices in eastern cities, two offices being located here.

Injured During Initiation.

Lincoln, Neb.—Gov-elect A. C. Shallenberger sustained a fractured leg while being initiated as a member of the Shriners Wednesday night.

Naval Officers Court-Martialed.

Manila.—A court-martial convened on the battleship Louisiana Friday for the purpose of trying Lieut. Commander Jewell of the Louisiana and Lieut. Bowers of the Rhode Island on charges of personal misconduct during the visit of the fleet to Japan.

Forest Fires in Southern Illinois.

Evansville, Ind.—Information received from Grayville and Carmi, Ill., states that forest fires have been raging in southern Illinois and the damage has been serious.

ROUND ABOUT THE STATE

What Is Going on in Different Sections of Kentucky.

PARTIAL WITHDRAWAL

Of Troops in Tobacco District Decided on By the Authorities.

Frankfort, Ky.—As a result of the tobacco deal and the subsidence of lawlessness in the "Dark Patch," it was decided, after a conference between Gov. Willson and Adjt. Gen. Johnston, partially to withdraw the troops now on duty in the tobacco districts.

Gen. Johnston intends to make a personal inspection of the situation in the western part of the state, and if his report to Gov. Willson justifies it, all of the troops will be withdrawn.

Gen. Johnston, however, does not know when this inspection will be made, for he will leave for New York to attend the National Trotting Horse meeting. The militia has been a serious drain on the state treasury during the past 10 months, as nearly \$130,000 has been spent in that way.

SELF-HELP BUREAU

To Be Tried By Lexington College of Bible.

Lexington, Ky.—The students of the College of the Bible and Transylvania university have organized a bureau of self-help, in imitation of Yale and other large universities.

For 15 cents an hour the university offers to supply its students for work at laying carpets, cleaning yards, cellars, coal piles, ashes, gardening or do any other sort of work.

The university says, in short, a "handy man" will be put within reach of everybody in the city.

To Enforce State Guard Discipline.

Frankfort, Ky.—As a result of the recent court-martial held in this city regular army tactics have been brought into use as a mode of punishment for disobedience of orders. Capt. L. C. Norman, of Company L, took the lead to punish Ray Hawkins, and used corporal punishment. He issued warrants for 15 troopers for nonappearance at inspection drill. The penalty is 30 days in jail.

Plenty of Cash in State Treasury.

Frankfort, Ky.—The financial panic in the state treasury is a thing of the past. Treasurer Farley made announcement that there is plenty of money to pay all outstanding warrants. He has \$350,000 in cash. Owing to the expense the state was put to by Gov. Willson in keeping troops in the night rider districts the treasury has been drained for 10 months.

Two Are Killed While Hunting.

Lexington, Ky.—Lezzy Burton, a well-known farmer living near Somerset, was fired on by unknown persons and fatally wounded. He was hunting for possums just after dark. He was found lying in the field where he had been shot. His assistant used a shotgun, wounding him in the abdomen.

Body Found By Fisherman.

Louisville, Ky.—Lodged in a bunch of rubbish in the Ohio river at the foot of 36th street, the body of a young man, which proved to be that of Brent Woodall, secretary of the University of Cincinnati, who disappeared from his home in Covington November 1, was found by a fisherman.

Farmer Killed By Fall From Horse.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—Luther Sizemore, a young farmer of the Cerulean neighborhood, was the victim of a horrible accident while returning from a revival. Mr. Sizemore was riding a horse which became unmanageable, and was thrown violently from the saddle and killed.

Hunters Cause Costly Fire.

Covington, Ky.—Fire destroyed trees and fences on the farms of Bert Ward and Joseph Gossett, valued at \$300. It was caused by hunters who lighted a fire in an effort to smoke out rabbits. One hundred fine fruit trees and many valuable fences were burned.

Wealthy Farmer Dead.

Covington, Ky.—Mr. Thomas A. Bird, a farmer, who resided at the intersection of Madison and Morning View pikes, died at his home at the age of 72 years. Mr. Bird was wealthy and had lived in Kenton county nearly all his life.

Reunion of Old Guards Club.

Frankfort, Ky.—A reunion of the Old Guards club, organized by the officials of the recent democratic administration after the election last year, will be held in this city November 29. A banquet will be given at the Capitol hotel.

Warrants Paid.

Frankfort, Ky.—State Treasurer Farley paid the warrants for the city schoolteachers, amounting to \$92,000. The warrants for the county teachers, amounting to \$375,000, will not be paid until the first week in December.

Suit For Coal Bill.

Lexington, Ky.—The Cincinnati Gas, Coke, Coal and Mining Co. filed suit in the circuit court against the Blue Grass Coal and Feed Co. for the collection of a bill of \$95 claimed to be past due on account.

BY HIS UNCLE

Garrison Was Killed, After He Had Been Shot and Wounded.

Danville, Ky.—Hugh Thompson, 35 years of age, shot and instantly killed his 18-year-old nephew, Frederick Garrison, at Chilton, near here. Young Garrison had gone to the residence of his uncle for a show case, when Thompson began beating his nephew, striking him on the head with a plow point, then kicking him from the house. Young Garrison turned quickly and fired at his uncle, sending a ball through his left leg. Thompson secured a gun and fired a charge into his nephew's breast, death resulting instantly. An artery was severed in Thompson's leg, and his recovery is in doubt.

Some month ago Thompson became suddenly insane and was sent to the Lexington asylum. He soon recovered and was released. He is under guard, but is unable to be taken to jail.

DISTILLERY BURNS.

Bardstown, Oldest City in State, Is Saved By Bucket Brigade.

Louisville, Ky.—The warehouses of the Tom Moore Distilling Co., at Bardstown, in which were stored 15,000 barrels of whisky, were burned, entailing a loss to the firm of about \$400,000, fully insured. The loss to the government is \$750,000.

Bardstown, the oldest town in the state and the place where Louis Philippe of France spent many days on his trip to America, boasts of but one fire engine, but, aided by the townspeople, who formed bucket brigades, it managed to save a third warehouse and the distillery itself.

A creek which runs by the plant was flooded by the burning liquor, lighting up the country for miles around.

Appeals Court Decision.

Frankfort, Ky.—To meet an enemy on a public highway and challenge him for a fight does not constitute an offense sufficient for indictment under the Kentucky laws prohibiting dueling. Such was the opinion of the court of appeals when the case of William H. Ward against County Attorney Robinson, of Garrard county, was argued, for the court handed down its opinion from the bench at the conclusion of the argument made by Assistant Attorney General T. B. McGregor, for the commonwealth, holding that the indictment against Ward should not have been found.

Largest Vote in State's History.

Frankfort, Ky.—The election returns from all the counties in the state election received by Secretary of State Bruner show the total vote cast is 490,223, the largest in the history of the state. The democratic national ticket received 244,243, Republican 235,334, prohibition 5,866, socialist 4,037, socialist labor 342, people's party 324, independence league 77. Bryan's plurality over Taft is 8,903, but he failed to get a majority over all the tickets, falling short 1,737.

Negro's Skin Turned White.

Frankfort, Ky.—Ben Sayres, a negro shoemaker, was recently poisoned with ivy, and strong medicine had to be applied to his skin to stop the poison from spreading. Several days ago white spots began to appear on Sayres' body, and these spots grew until they covered his body entirely, except his shoulders. He feels no ill effects from his peculiar transformation.

One County To Be Heard From.

Frankfort, Ky.—But one county, Johnson, has not yet sent in its official returns to Secretary of State Bruner. The majority for Bryan to date is 10,234. The republican majority in Johnson county is about 1,200, so that it is believed now that the democrats will carry the state by 8,000.

Employees' Work Saves Distillery.

Louisville, Ky.—Decisive action by the employees of the Mellwood Distillery Co. saved one of the biggest distilleries in the world from destruction by fire. As it was fire destroyed the cattle pens, entailing a loss of \$20,300.

Forest Fires Raging.

Paducah, Ky.—Forest fires are raging again all over Western Kentucky. In places whole corn fields and meadows are blazing. At Alma, the town park, including the dancing pavilion and other buildings, were burned.

Former Councilmen Held.

Lexington, Ky.—At his examining trial J. Ira Bright, former councilman, was held to answer to the grand jury on a charge of maliciously cutting and wounding Patrolman Adolph Meyers. Bright gave bond of \$200.

Judge J. D. Belden Passes Away.

Standford, Ky.—Judge J. D. Belden, the oldest member of Liberty bar, died of heart trouble, aged 78 years. A wife and several daughters survive. The burial will occur at Lebanon, his old home.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY.

ANNOUNCEMENT—FOR COUNTY JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce J. W. Mullins of Egypt, Ky., a candidate for County Judge of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce S. S. Wolfe of Mauldin, Ky., a candidate for Assessor of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

We are authorized to announce W. R. Creech of Egypt, Jackson County, Ky., a candidate for Assessor of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

MIDDLETOWN.

Middletown, Nov. 16.—Mr. J. W. Angel and daughter visited Green Lakes of Evergreen Saturday night.—Robert Tussey made a business trip to Livingston yesterday.—Ollie and Doolie Angel visited Junior Angel Sunday.—Does Wilson has been suffering for some time with a cold on his hand.—Mrs. Letha Tussey has been very low with rheumatism for the past two weeks.—Mrs. Sarah Wilson has been on the sick list for a few days.—Mrs. Edna Tussey's school will be out Christmas day if all goes well.—Sarah Pruitt and several others of Middletown visited Bill Lear of Hefers Branch Sunday.—William Baker is all smiles over the arrival of a fine boy.—Mr. Jay Hall and Charley Tussey were badly frightened by a panther the other night while opossum hunting.—Mary Cole and son made a business trip to Livingston Wednesday.—Wess Angel hauled a load of corn to McKee for Bill Bailey Friday.—Mrs. Maria Gabbard and daughter Eva visited Mrs. Nan Summers of Livingston tonight.—Ben Tussey attended church at Letter Box Sunday.—Laura and Rebecca Wilson were pleasant callers at Harne Pruitts Sunday.—Old Aunt Laura, aged 92 years, is very low with a cough and seems to be getting worse.

PARROT.

Parrot, Nov. 21.—There has been a series of meetings at this place for the past week conducted by the Rev. W. M. Wise, and the Rev. A. B. Gabbard and the Rev. Wiley Baker.—The Rev. Haacker filled his regular appointment at Shiloh last night and delivered an interesting sermon to a large audience.—Mr. Riley Gabbard of Hurley is visiting his brother and sister at this place.—R. O. Cornelius is moving to his new home recently vacated by Mr. G. W. Cornelius.—Mr. H. J. Gabbard is having his house repaired this week.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Messer of McKee called at the Parrot post office Thursday enroute to Jim Parker's at Mershons, Ky.—Mr. Martin McFadden of Grit, Ky., is visiting his sister Mrs. Eva House.—Miss Eliza Mullins and Lizzie McQueen of Mershons were visiting at James Wathens Friday night.—Miss Nora Price and sister Minnie stayed all night at their uncle, H. J. Gabbard's, Wednesday night.—Mr. Sampson A. Lay departed this life Saturday morning, November 14, and was laid to rest Sunday morning. He was 82 years old at the time of his death. He has lived in this part but a short while, his old home being in Tennessee. No doubt Mr. Lay has gone to that home where there will be no more sorrow nor pain. He leaves a kind companion, brothers and children to mourn his loss.

HURLEY.

Hurley, Nov. 23.—The weather is very pleasant.—The woods have been on fire for several days.—Born to Mrs. L. J. Cole, a fine girl, the 18th.—Mrs. Mary Gabbard is visiting her father.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McCollum were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Seals Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Betty Helledahl visited her sister, Mrs. L. J. Cole, Sunday.

MILFORD.

Milford, Nov. 23.—Fine weather at present.—Mr. C. G. Steele has begun hauling staves on Flint Lick.—Mr. Scott Evans' child was fatally burned by its clothes catching on fire. In trying to put its clothes out Mr. Evans was also burned.—Mr. J. J. Dunigan is hauling staves this week for the Steele Stave Co.—The judges' race is getting very hot in this section. Mr. Lewis seems to be in the lead.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Miller of Tyner were visiting their daughter, Mrs. Robt. Welch, Saturday night.—There was a successful meeting at Oak Grove Sunday with one addition.—Some people are giving Judge Faulkner the praise for stopping the whis-

key, but if they will go to the right place they will find plenty of it. But though the Judge has stopped it, I don't think he deserves the name he gets.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

ROCKFORD.

Rockford, Nov. 23.—The revival at Fairview closed Sunday night with four additions to the church.—Mrs. S. A. Martin is very ill with dropsy.—Mrs. C. L. Thomas is visiting her brother, Jerry Sizemore, in Laurel County.—Miss Pearl Linville visited Letha Rich last week.—Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Bullen visited at Rockford Sunday.—W. A. Hammond of near Disputanta was at Rockford Saturday.—Mrs. J. M. Bullen visited her father, Mr. Eli Coffee of Wildie, Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Edith Linville of Berea visited her cousin Earl Linville last week.—Miss Ella E. Lake is planning for an exhibition the last day of her school.—Miss Myrtle McCollum visited Miss Bertha Bullen Saturday and Sunday.—Misses Bertie and Bernice Todd and Flora Viars visited Mrs. Mae Bullen Saturday night.—Mr. Troy Garrett passed through Seaford Cane Sunday.—Miss Kizzie Ponder visited her cousin, Robt. Ponder, from Friday until Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Harris Durham visited Miss Reece Todd Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Gullin visited relatives in Berea, Friday night.—T. C. Viars and daughter Beulah visited Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dalton of Berea Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Ella E. Lake of Berea visited Reece Todd Sunday night.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stephens visited relatives on Clear Creek Sunday.

BOONE.

Boone, Nov. 23.—Mrs. J. B. Coyle entertained quite a number of young people at her home on Sunday.—The Rev. C. C. Wilson was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Smith Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. John Waddle attended church here Sunday.—Jas. Crutcher of Clear Creek visited friends here on Saturday night.—Mrs. Nannie Doyle, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Martha Lambert, near Snider, left Sunday to join her husband at Villa Grove, Ill.—Miss Edna McClure visited relatives in Richmond last week.

CLAY COUNTY.

SEXTONS CREEK.

Sextons Creek, Nov. 16.—Rev. J. P. Metcalf filled his regular appointment at Corinth Saturday and Sunday.—The literary society which was organized here a week ago rendered the following program Friday night:—Song society; Recitation, Mrs. Laura Bowman; Debate, Received, That the art of man is more attractive to the human eye than the scenes of nature. The negative won the decision.—The subject for debate next Friday night is, Resolved, That we gain more permanent knowledge from traveling than from reading.—Miss Sarah Saylor of Taft, Ky., is staying with Mrs. Lulla Burch this week.—Mrs. Burch has been somewhat ill for a few days.—Miss Jane Hunter of Dora, Ky., is very ill now.—The first snow of this season fell Friday night.—Taylor Sizemore of this place moved to London, Ky.—Miss Martha Sizemore who has been in Jackson county for quite awhile has returned to this place.

BURNING SPRINGS.

Burning Springs, Nov. 16.—Wm. B. son of Doctor Hornsby, has returned to resume his studies in the medical college of Louisville.—Mary Clarkston spent Sunday with her parents here.—Mrs. Lida Brown has been spending a few days in her new home here.—Mr. Lowe has given up farming and will soon leave for Hamilton.—George McDaniel, son of Lerada, is spending his vacation here. He is fireman on a San Francisco train and has been away for years.—Frank Hornsby returned from Ohio to-day.—Widie Rawlings is home from a visit to her sister's Mrs. Thompson in Manchester.—The Y. P. S. C. E. meeting held Wednesday nights are well attended.—Mrs. Shell has been quite sick for a few weeks but is now better.—Jeeter Jarrett has been married recently to a Miss Reed.—Marshall Webb has moved to the property recently purchased from his son Luther.—Lincoln Howard has moved to Steve Clarkston's house. The latter now occupies one of Dr. Hornsby's houses.—Steve Rice and Elissa McDaniel traded farms recently.—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Thompson have gone to house-keeping in Manchester.—Our County Superintendent has been visiting schools nearby. We trust he will not fail to visit us as he did the last two years.—Vinie Durham, an aged woman, died yesterday.—Lee Jones has the P. O. now in a very convenient place.

MANCHESTER.

Manchester, Nov. 22.—The Revs. Prof. Faulkner and Prof. Calfee delivered an interesting lecture at the Academy Friday night.—G. G. Carnahan has sold his interest in the firm of Carnahan & Manning to W. T. & E. G. Garraff.—The nursery men are having fine success delivering fruit trees.—We are having fine weather for gathering corn and the people are making good use of the time.—The men delivering pictures are all the go at this place.—A. B. Parkey, special pension examiner, is in our town on legal business.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

TRAVELERS REST.

Travelers Rest, Nov. 20.—Isaac Botner has moved to his new residence near here.—W. T. Ceell has bought a house and lot from W. P. Minter for \$500.00.—W. A. Botner, who moved from here to his farm near Vincent, only a few weeks ago, died with pneumonia Wed., Nov. 15th. His remains were brought here for burial.—The infant child of John E. Botner died here Mon. Nov. 16th. Its remains were quietly laid to rest in Travelers Rest Cemetery late Monday eve.—Clay Smith is erecting a new livery and feed stable here.—Bob Botner and Joe Wilson are contemplating a visit to Hamilton, Ohio next week.—J. H. Moore gave a moving picture show at the Odd Fellows Hall Thursday night. It was largely attended, and much enjoyed by those present.—D. T. Strong was in town Friday delivering fruit trees for the Rochester Nursery in New York.—Dr. J. D. Herd is out of town this week doing dental work.

VINCENT.

Vincent, Nov. 20.—Farmers are thru gathering corn and reports are that all crops are short.—Bird hunters from around Richmond are here playing havoc with the birds.—Harvey Marcum of Vincent is visiting his brother Dr. C. Marcum of Miller Creek.—Mr. Patrick Mayne is logging a fine boundary of timber for H. C. Eversole on big Sturgeon Creek.—Moore brothers are in our vicinity boring wells which have succeeded to the long drought.—Mr. D. T. Strong of Sturgeon was in these parts last week delivering fruit trees.—C. E. Smith and a Pennsylvania coal man were in our parts examining the fine coal relative to buying.—James and Floyd Burns of this place have gone to Hamilton, looking for work.—The small child of Sam Burns, while walking behind a mule, was kicked in the head and its skull fractured.—Louis D. Fields was elected for Commonwealths Attorney by a handsome majority.—Mr. W. A. Botner, who recently moved from Travelers Rest to the Rice Burns property near this place, was stricken with pneumonia last Saturday and died Thursday. The funeral services were held at the home of the deceased and the remains were gently laid to rest in the Botner cemetery at Travelers Rest. The deceased was one of the best citizens of Owsley County from one of the foremost families of the county. He leaves a wife and three children.

LAUREL COUNTY.

BONHAM.

Bonham, Nov. 23.—We are having some nice weather in this part, but we are needing rain very badly. The wells are all nearly dry.—Squire Billy Johnston is still on the sick list.—Mr. George Reede has moved in the house with his father for a while.—Mr. Jefferson Clitchen and Charley Clitchen are building a chimney this week for Miss Hedrick.—Mr. E. Denham has just returned from Jackson County where he has been for a few days on business.

OBITUARY.

Died, on the 17th day of November 1908 near Annville, Ky. Nannie Price, Aged 24 years 5 months and 21 days. She was the wife of James Price and daughter of John and Susan Medlock. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. D. S. Smith at the grave yard near the residence of her parents where she was laid away to await the trumpet's call, when Christ shall come to make up his jewels. Soon after the commencement of her sickness (acute peritonitis) she realized that it would terminate fatally. But the thought of death had no terrors for her. She had for several years been a consistent member of the Baptist Church at Chingapin Rough, and left the consoling testimony that she was going to a far better world than this. A few minutes before the end came she inquired if her father and mother and brothers and sisters were present, and when told they were, she admonished each one of them, with her weeping husband, to be prepared to meet her in Heaven. To her grief stricken mother she said, "I am so glad that I am prepared to die." She left a devoted husband, and two small children, and many relatives and friends to mourn her loss. Everything

was done for her that was possible by sorrowing connections and friends, with the aid of the best medical attention that could be procured, but all to no avail. Death entered and there is no defense; there is no appeal of relief from the great Law that dooms us to dust. To the sorrowing ones we would admonish not to forget Nannie's dying request, and meet her in that bright world to which we have every assurance that she has gone. To the grief stricken husband whose home is pervaded with darkness and gloom it is a consoling thought that he always treated Nannie with kindness and affection during their married life. And we would especially request him not to forget her dying request. No doubt he can realize the truthfulness of the poet who said:—
"Poor wife, she is dead, and I am alone;
'Tis the debt which all mortals must pay.
Yet of all the sorrow I've felt in my life,
I never knew grief till to-day."
A Friend

HARD LUCK.

By James J. Montague.

Somebody's cook is preparing entrees.
Waffles and venison brisquets,
Nesselrode puddings and green mint
frappes.
Fritters and flapjacks and biscuits
"For you?" says you.
"Not me," says I:
"I'm never at home when Good
Luck comes by."

Somebody's coachman is dusting the
car;
Somebody's wreathed in a smile, and
stands at the end of a dollar cigar,
Ready to spin on Long Island.
"Who? You?" says you.
"Not me," says I:
"I'm never around when they're
passing the pie."

Somebody's yacht rides the waves
in the bay,
Tugging her ten-fathom halter;
Waiting to carry her owner away
On a mild-winter cruise to Gibralt-
ter.
"S that you?" says you.
"Not me," says I:
"I never was lucky, and never
knew why."

Somebody's box at the opera waits
On somebody's elegant leisure;
Ready to flash with the contents of
crates
On somebody's family treasure.
"Whose? Yours?" says you.
"Not mine," says I:
Which brief form of words is my
reg'lar reply.

MOROCCANS USE LOVE CHARMS.

Queer Means Employed by Women to Gain Affection.

Mrs. Maazel Heddell writes of the curious charms used by the women of Morocco: "Morish women resort much to charms to gain lovers or to keep their affections when gained. There is one charm which is seldom known to fail. It consists of shredding a small piece of an undergarment which the man has worn and, after certain incantations have been said over it, of rolling the particles into the shape of a small ball. This is embedded in a larger ball of clay and, after being slightly dampened, it is kept in a pot over the embers of live charcoal. I have been assured that as soon as the heat penetrates the clay the man, whoever he may be, will lay aside whatever work he is doing at the time and fly to the arms of the woman who loves the charms. As long as the ball is kept warm so long will the heat of love burn in the heart of the lover for that woman. Another spell much resorted to is cast by cutting off the tips of a donkey's ears, cooking them and mixing them in the man's food. He then becomes as foolish as a donkey with love for the charmer who has provided his unsavory repast."

"CHILDREN'S DAY" WITH ANTS.

Youngster's Pretty Idea of the Gathering of the Small Creatures.

"Mamma, next Sunday is to be Children's day. Shall I have my new white dress for that day? All the little girls are to be dressed in white." "Yes, Gertrude, I will promise you your dress for that day." "And shall I have my doll, too?" asked two-year-old Ray, the little sunbeam of the family. "Oh, you are only a little bit of a boy, just the 'sunbeam' of our home. You don't go to Sunday school, you know." "Can't I go Children's day, mamma? Can't I go, papa?" "Well, why not, little sunbeam, I should think you might, on this great day for children." And so it was decided that little "Sunbeam" should go, if he would promise not to get tired, and also promise to be a "good boy." It was a very proud little boy who joined with the infant class, and marched out into the main room, and tried to join in with the singing. He watched the other classes march in two by two, and it made a very great impression on him. On the following day he was playing in the grounds which surrounded his home, when he noticed what seemed to him to be an army of ants, all going in the same direction. He ran breathless to his mother, calling: "Mamma, come quick, and see!" It must be children's day with the ants!

A Real Luther Coin.

The collection of coins of a St. Petersburg scholar, says the Berliner Tageblatt, was recently overhauled and a unique Luther coin was discovered. It came originally from Novgorod, where it was found in an old house which was being reconstructed. On one side is the head of Luther, which is also shown when the coin is reversed, but with a fool's cap upon his head. On the reverse side there is a likeness of the pope, which also appears when the coin is reversed, but the head is ornamented on the reverse side with devil horns. The Latin inscription explains that Luther becomes a fool and the pope a devil by reversing the piece. It is believed that there is no similar coin in existence.

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